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Algeria	1,600 Dz.	Iraq	15,120	Norway	4,000 Kgs.
Austria	19,5	Italy	1,200 Lbs.	Oman	2,700 Kgs.
Bahrain	6,600 Dz.	Jordan	420 Pcs.	Portugal	30 Kgs.
Belgium	49,8 Fr.	Kuwait	5,160	Qatar	6,200 Kgs.
Canada	1,710	Liberia	500 Frs.	Rio de Janeiro	30 Pcs.
China	1,000	Lebanon	1,045	Russia	1,000 Kgs.
Denmark	7,030 Dkr.	Liberia	1,045	Saudi Arabia	1,000 Kgs.
Egypt	100 P.	Libya	6,35	Sweden	4,000 Kgs.
Finland	1,000 Fim	Morocco	400	Switzerland	2,200 Kgs.
Germany	2,200 Dm.	Morocco	500	Turkey	1,000 Kgs.
Greece	45 P.	Morocco	35	U.S.A.	200,000
Iceland	70 Dr.	Niger	115 Kgs.	U.S.S.R.	100 D.
Iraq	170 Kgs.	Nigeria	170 Kgs.	Venezuela	100 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Sweden Imposes Price Freeze, Cap on Company Dividends

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STOCKHOLM — The Swedish government imposed a general price freeze, a cap on dividends and mandatory savings Thursday in an attempt to defend its anti-inflationary policies.

Announced by Prime Minister Olof Palme, a Socialist, and Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt, the measures were described by one government official as the most far-reaching ever taken by a Swedish government in peacetime. Share prices tumbled on the Stockholm stock Exchange.

The package freezes all rents and rates — except those of domestically produced food — at the April level until the end of the year; reeves company dividends and requires large companies to put 6 percent of their payroll expenditures in a low-interest account. Domestically produced food already comes under a pricing agreement that goes into effect May 1.

The tough government measures allowed a series of high wage settlements that the government



Olof Palme

feared would push inflation above its goal of 4 percent for 1984. Inflation was 9.3 percent last year.

Released Thursday, the latest inflation figures confirmed the government's fears, showing a cost-of-

living increase of 9 percent in the past 12 months.

The government summoned labor and management officials to talks Friday to discuss establishing a basis for reasonable wage increases in 1985.

"We are appealing to [labor's] common sense," Mr. Palme said. "This year's negotiations have been disrupted and partly turned into a free-for-all with everything up for grabs. The Swedish labor-market traditionally has a sense of responsibility for the country's economic development."

Bankers support the government's attempt to stop wage increases from undermining Sweden's economic recovery, but they said most of the measures were unrealistic and had been unworkable in other countries.

One banker commented: "A price freeze is merely sweeping things under the carpet, and under Nixon in the United States it only led to a price explosion when restraints were lifted."

Analysts said that the freezing of dividends would frighten foreign investors away and that the government was saving committed to a tax on company liquidity.

But Mr. Palme said at a press conference: "I am convinced opinion is on our side."

The employers' federation held an emergency meeting Thursday, and a spokesman said it would release reaction until after talks with cabinet ministers.

Both companies and unions have defied government efforts to keep wage increases low.

Mr. Palme said, "The worst result of the splintered wage negotiations is that each group follows its own motives. We are taking a clear action to stop this inflationary activity."

The package requires about 2,000 companies and local governments to deposit liquid assets — 6 percent of their 1983 payroll expenditures, totaling 10 billion kronor (\$1.3 billion) — in a National Debt Office account for up to two years.

Because of the rapid expansion of its export markets, the forestry industry will be required to deposit 3 percent of the value of exports — about 1 billion to 1.5 billion kronor (\$130 million to \$200 million), Mr. Palme said. Credit drawn on credit cards was also to be limited.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

As the union's executive council met in this northern industrial city, miners clashed with police. At least 10 policemen were injured and 52 people were arrested, a police spokesman said.

The executive voted 14-10 against holding a national ballot for Britain's 180,000 miners and decided instead to convene a special conference of 240 union delegates next Tuesday. They will consider calling a strike vote.

Industry sources said they expected that meeting would confirm the present hard line because union

officials were likely to be more militant than rank-and-file miners.

The union's president, Arthur Scargill, a staunch backer of the strike against the state-owned National Coal Board's plans to close about 20 unprofitable mines, on Thursday told 2,000 cheering supporters crammed into a small square outside union headquarters in Sheffield that picketing of mines would go on.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, declaring that it must safeguard the rights of miners who want to work, has ordered police to mount a nationwide operation to prevent miners from militant areas from traveling to other coalfields to engage in illegal picketing.

The decision was a boost for militants trying to extend the stoppage to all of Britain's mines.

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March 12 have indicated strong doubts over whether Mr. Scargill has enough support from union members to win a national strike ballot.

It is widely expected that the strike will rapidly collapse if a national vote failed to produce a 55 percent majority required to call a national strike. On the other hand, a vote supporting a strike could turn the work stoppage into a lengthy and bitter conflict with the National Coal Board.

The union's decision was a major victory for hard-liners. Moderates opposed to the strike had sought a ballot amid widespread predictions that Mr. Scargill's supporters would lose it. They have lost two such ballots in the last three years.

The strike, begun by miners from Yorkshire in northern England, has led to a split in the union and clashes between miners seeking to go to work and those seeking to enforce a shutdown. As of Thursday, 121 of the nation's 175 coal mines were strikebound, with 46 working normally and the rest only partly open, the coal board reported.

Police said that about 2,000 pickets, both pro- and anti-strike, massed outside union headquarters in Sheffield as the executive board began to meet. They were confronted by 1,500 police.

On several occasions, pushing and shoving broke out and objects, including bottles, rocks and eggs, were thrown.

Surveying the scene from a seventh-floor window, Mr. Scargill said through a megaphone: "This is yet another example of a police state. We will do everything in our power to stop the closure of our pits, the butchery of our industry and the sacking of our members."

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

House Prepares Vote Against Mining by U.S. Off Nicaragua

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives moved Thursday toward approval of a resolution condemning the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, which has been directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

A nearly identical resolution was approved 84-12 by the Senate on Tuesday.

An analysis grew that Congress would refuse to provide more money for the operations against Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan rebels plan to continue mining ports. Page 3.

of Tennessee, leader of the Senate's majority Republicans, said Thursday he favors continued U.S. assistance to the Nicaraguan insurgents and believes a majority of the Senate agrees with him.

"I think it can be salvaged," he added, but "I don't think we are going to mine any more harbors." (AP, UPI)

Program Is Threatened

Don Oberdorfer and Bob Woodward of The Washington Post reported.

If additional funds are not approved quickly, according to Reagan administration sources, the CIA will have to cease its support for the guerrillas. Laws tightly drafted by Congress to control the agency's covert operations in Nicaragua will force it out of the usual contingency accounts set up to deal with emergencies.

If there is no money soon, we've got to get out of there," said an administration source familiar with the thinking of CIA officials, "and that is going to be very, very difficult."

The House scheduled a vote on the measure Thursday evening.

Representative William S. Broome of Michigan, who is the senior Republican on the committee and who supported the resolution, predicted that the House would approve it "by an overwhelming margin."

Also Thursday, Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey and 12 others Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee asked Attorney General William French Smith to seek a special prosecutor "to investigate, and if necessary prosecute" top officials, including President Ronald Reagan, for possible violations of the Neutrality Act by their support of the Nicaraguan guerrillas.

Mr. Smith has 30 days to respond to the request.

The Senate voted last week, before the CIA role in the mining became public, to grant the administration's request for \$21 million to continue covert assistance to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The bill containing these funds, along with \$61.7 million in additional military aid for El Salvador, is in the hands of a House-Senate conference committee that is to draft a final version for submission to both houses.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the Massachusetts Democrat who is speaker of the House, said Thursday that "there has been a lot of behind-the-scenes work already done" on the financing bill.

He said that House members had agreed to strip the \$21 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels from the bill and go along with \$32 million for El Salvador. He said that would provide \$12 million needed for medical equipment and supplies and \$20 million for military supplies.

However, Howard H. Baker Jr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. House Backs a Bill To Raise \$49.2 Billion

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, in the first concrete step by either house of Congress to reduce U.S. budget deficits, has approved a three-year budget bill to raise \$49.2 billion.

The bill calls for closing tax shelters and raising taxes on quorum and diesel fuel, among other provisions. It does not seek a general income tax increase.

The vote Wednesday night was 187-97, with 95 Republicans joining 223 Democrats in support of the bill. It was proposed by 31 Democrats and 66 Republicans.

The vote is the first move to carry out the 1983 budget plan approved on the House floor last week. That plan calls on Congress to reduce budget deficits by \$182 billion over three years. The House is yet to act on the spending cuts called for in the plan.

Significant differences between the House budget plan and the president's could still prevent a delay adoption of implementing legislation. But both parties in Congress want to be seen by the voters in this election year as being anti-deficit, so the prospectus for such legislation is good.

In the Senate, the Republican majority on the Budget Committee approved the deficit reduction plan proposed by President Ronald Reagan and the Senate Republican leadership. The party-line vote was 1-10. This plan, as evaluated in a new Budget Committee analysis, could reduce deficits by \$143 billion over three years. The initial administration estimate was \$149 billion.

The Senate leadership continued to move ahead Wednesday on a floor debate of the Finance Committee's \$4-billion tax increase, which adds up to about one-third of the deficit reduction package. Members of the leadership ar-

gue that the overall \$143-billion package is the best that can be achieved in the coming weeks when it comes down to passing specific implementing legislation.

The House-passed tax bill would increase the U.S. excise tax on liquor by \$3.75 per 100-proof gallon, or about 65 cents on a fifth of 86-proof liquor. That is 100 proof is 50 percent alcohol.

It also would cut the tax on cigarettes from 16 cents to 12 cents a pack on Oct. 1, 1985, instead of a cent called for in current law, and would extend for three more years a 3-percent U.S. excise tax on telephone use.

In addition, the bill would make it more difficult for taxpayers to benefit from income averaging and would postpone a provision exempting tax on a percentage of net interest income.

For business, there are major changes to close loopholes in tax shelters and accounting and corporate practices and restrictions on issuance of the popular industrial development bonds.

"Raising revenue is always difficult," Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, told the House.

"It is perhaps the toughest political vote we are asked to cast," he added. "But passage of this bill is a statement that we intend to stand on our ground."

"I don't like having to vote on this tax bill today," said Representative Robert H. Michel, a Republican of Illinois, the minority leader. But he said he would because Mr. Reagan has promised to veto it unless it comes to him with spending reductions.

"I will vote for this tax bill because the president is committed, even if no one else is" to spending cuts, Mr. Michel added.

Jackson and Opponents Prepare Platform Fight

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and a group of Democratic governors wary of his potential influence on the party platform have started lining up their forces in a possible convention fight in San Francisco.

After winning the city of Philadelphia and almost 20 percent of the statewide vote in Pennsylvania's presidential primary Tuesday, Mr. Jackson said he was planning a convention of his delegates and their supporters, some time before the Democratic National Convention opens July 16. The purpose of the meeting will be to coordinate a convention strategy and work out a platform.

He was not specific on the width of that agenda, but he made it clear it would extend beyond "black issues" into areas of environmental, economic and foreign policy that he has stressed in his campaign.

The Chicago civil rights leader did he want to work within the party to "expand and heal" it. But at midday there was clear evidence of a mobilization of forces concerned about the pressures Mr. Jackson and other constituents may bring to bear on the convention.

The Richmond News Leader obtained a memo written last week by Frank Dolan, executive director of the Democratic governors' association, that asserted that "it's becoming clear" that Mr. Jackson intends to use his candidacy as a lever to bring the Democratic Party closer to his ideological creed.

It suggested that the governors exert their influence "to avoid special-interest planks" from any source and to give the party "a platform broad enough for most Democrats to stand on."

Mr. Dolan said the memo was not aimed particularly at Mr. Jackson, citing references to proposals from the association of Democratic county officials, the Hispanic caucus and the lesbian and gay caucuses.

But it was particularly vivid in portraying the potential threat from Mr. Jackson, predicting that when the convention turned to platform issues its second night, "Jackson will deliver an emotional firestorm of a speech aimed at igniting every liberal sentiment on the floor."

He added: "Conventions are by their nature highly emotional events. There are a large number of party activists who under the right circumstances might vote for the sort of knee-jerk proposals which were included" in the rules and platform when George McGovern was nominated in 1972.

Citing the potential influence of 27 Democratic governors he said now were committed to attending the convention in most cases as chairman of their state delegations, Mr. Dolan said, "Many of the party activists who would ordinarily vote for some of these special-interest planks are political enough that they might think again if approached by their governor."

Syria Warns Lebanese Not to Seek Partition

United Press International

BEIRUT — Syria warned Thursday that it would deal "a crushing blow" to any faction seeking a permanently divided Lebanon.

"Syria will not allow the disengagement of forces in Lebanon to become a prelude to partitioning the country," the Syrian government newspaper *Tishrin* said in an editorial.

"A cease-fire and separation of combatants," the paper said, "must either be a prelude to national reconciliation and strengthening the unity of the Lebanese people or a crushing blow will be dealt to the partitionist elements and their machinations."

The commentary, quoted by Damascus radio, was apparently aimed at rightist Christians, who advocate a political division of Lebanon into Christian and Moslem sectors.

President Amin Gemayel, meanwhile, met with the U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, for the second time in 24 hours. Lebanese officials would not comment on Mr. Gemayel's meeting with Mr. Bartholomew other than to say that it was at Mr. Gemayel's request.

On the battlefronts, police said there were intermittent clashes Thursday along the Green Line dividing Beirut, but reported no casualties.

Syria's warning coincided with declarations of support among pro-Syrian Lebanese Moslems for Syria to enforce a disengagement accord reached among the warring factions on Monday. The accord would establish a buffer zone along

the Green Line and in the Chouf mountains southeast of Beirut.

The warning also came amid reports that a proposed summit conference between Mr. Gemayel and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria had been delayed. The summit was originally set for this week but Lebanese radio and newspaper reports said it had been postponed until next week.

The pro-Syrian leader of the Lebanese Ba'ath Party, Assem Kanso, repeated a suggestion that the "last solution" for peace in Lebanon might be the re-entry of Syrian troops into Beirut.

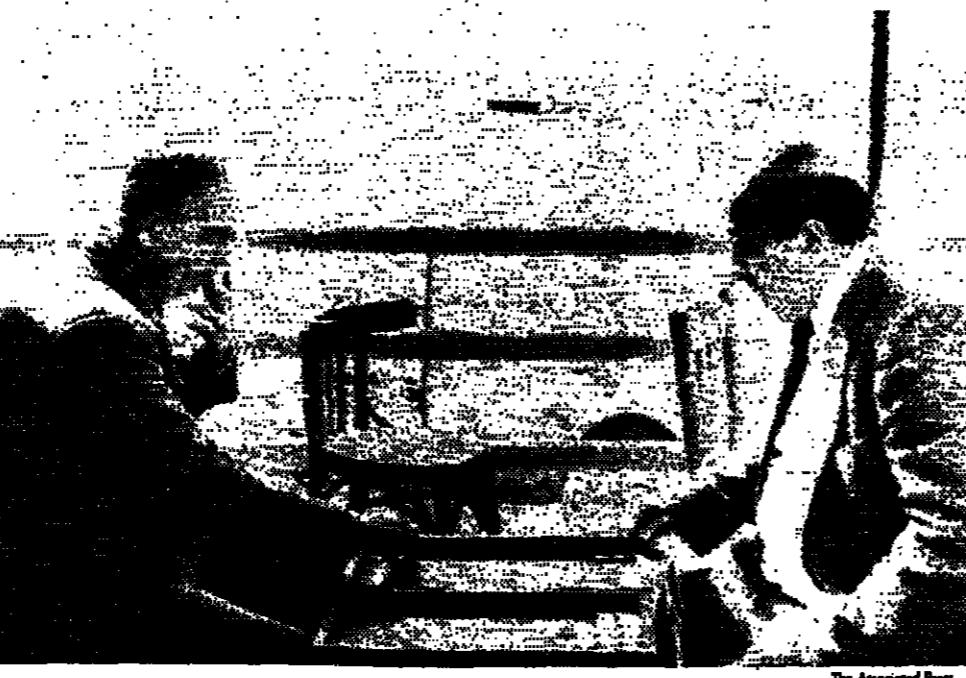
Sheikh Hassan Khaled, the Sunni Moslem Grand Mufti of Lebanon, was quoted as saying he would "not object" to Syrian troops in Beirut if they would bring about a disengagement of forces.

Approximately 40,000 Syrian troops occupy northern and eastern Lebanon, but Syria withdrew from Beirut after the 1982 Israeli invasion.

■ Lebanon to Protest to UN

As part of a diplomatic offensive against Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon, the Lebanese government to protest to the United Nations Security Council. Reuters reported Thursday from Beirut.

President Gemayel and Foreign Minister Elie Salam also decided to back a recommendation by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the role of UN troops in southern Lebanon should eventually be expanded to help the government regain control over the area.



Two Lebanese played backgammon this week by the sea in the port of Sidon. The town is in the part of the country that is occupied by Israel. In the background, a freighter headed for harbor past the wreck of a ship that was sunk during the country's nine years of war.

Soldiers Replace West Beirut Militias

Renegade Lebanese Army Unit Polices Moslem Area

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The streets of West Beirut have undergone a metamorphosis in recent days with the conspicuous absence of armed militiamen and a steadily increasing visibility of units of the independently commanded Moslem 6th Brigade of the Lebanese Army.

Except for the most dangerous combat zones along the Green Line separating the Moslem and Christian halves of Beirut, gunmen of the various factional militias have abandoned long-established checkpoints and disappeared from the city.

They have not gone far, many retiring to their headquarters and neighborhood offices with their weapons, presumably ready to be back in the streets on a few minutes' notice if sectarian fighting were to resume.

But no longer can they be seen swaggering down busy shopping streets dressed in camouflage fatigues and carrying Kalashnikov assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers, or stopping cars at improvised checkpoints to sell militia newspapers with slightly menacing body language and an occasional burst of rifle fire in the air for effect.

At the request of Nabih Berri, head of the Shiite Moslem militia, Amal, the army's 6th Brigade has rounded up scores of gunmen belonging to several militias, including Amal, and has even shot at some.

A source at the headquarters of the mostly Shiite 6th Brigade, who asked not to be identified, said that two militiamen, one from Amal and one from the Druze militia of Walid Jumblat, have been wounded by army gunfire for refusing to surrender their weapons.

He said "many" had been arrested by 6th Brigade troops and turned over to the paramilitary Internal Security Force for detention, but he would not specify the exact number.

Following a heavy army artillery bombardment early in February of Shiite slum neighborhoods south of the capital, the 6th Brigade refused to fight alongside other units of the regular army when militiamen

of Amal and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party swept through West Beirut in two days of heavy fighting and took over control of security.

Last month, Amal and the PSP began relinquishing control of key checkpoints to the 6th Brigade and the national police, and on Sunday, at Mr. Berri's request, they began the crackdown on gunmen operating independently of their militias, often on the basis of personal vendettas or with criminal intent.

The crackdown followed an increase in lawlessness in West Beirut, marked by kidnappings, assassinations, extortion, robberies and car thefts.

"These armed people are common criminals, operating with uniforms and guns of their militias," the 6th Brigade command source said. "We are catching them with the blessing of the militias."

He said that after the two militiamen from Amal and PSP were wounded and hospitalized, the 6th Brigade did not even receive a telephone call of complaint from the two militia headquarters.

Normally, he observed, the shooting of militiamen by army troops touches off a gun battle or exchange of artillery fire.

Technically, the 6th Brigade is still part of the Lebanese Army, but it does not take orders from the East Beirut-based army headquarters commanded by Major General Ibrahim Tannous. The 6th Brigade source said: "We don't accept missions from headquarters. We make our own missions, and this is one of them."

He said that salaries of 6th Brigade soldiers, along with funds for uniforms and food, are still provided to the brigade by the army command with funds drawn from the Bank of Lebanon. With a smile, he noted that the central bank is located in West Beirut, adding, "If we don't get our salaries, they don't get theirs."

The task of removing armed militiamen from West Beirut's streets, 6th Brigade officials conceded, was simplified somewhat by last month's dismantlement of the military structure of the mainly Sunni Moslem militia, the Murabitoun, a Libyan-backed Nasserite movement that had considerable influence during and after the 1975-76 civil war.

■ Comecon Summit Expected

Mr. Tikhonov told the Supreme Soviet on Thursday that a long-postponed summit meeting of Comecon, the East bloc's economic grouping, would take place soon.

The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

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13-4-84

Reform Plan

For Soviet Schools Is Set

Cabinet Returned Intact By Soviet Parliament

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Supreme Soviet, the nominal legislature of the Soviet Union, ended a two-day session Thursday by endorsing a sweeping reorganization of the nation's school system to strengthen its focus on labor and ideology.

The legislature also returned to office the entire Council of Ministers, leaving unchanged the government of Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

Gadar A. Aliyev, the first deputy prime minister, said in introducing the school reform that the government planned to allocate 11 billion rubles (about \$14.3 billion at the official exchange rate) on the measure, of which 3.5 billion rubles a year would go toward raising teacher salaries.

Both official statements and an uninhibited three-month public debate over the changes left little doubt that its main goal was to instill love of labor, as Mr. Aliyev put it, and to channel more students into vocational schools.

The reorganization, which is to continue over the next two five-year plans, calls for starting children in school at age 6 instead of 7 and adding an 11th year to general education. The number of pupils channeled to vocational schools, now about 40 percent, would be increased by half.

The plan, not yet published in its final form, would expose children to actual work from the start of schooling — through shops in the lower grades to factory work for senior students.

It also calls for improved textbooks and curricula, greater stress on the Russian language among non-Russian nationalities, and a greater ideological content to teaching.

A long-time shortage of skilled laborers in the Soviet economy has become more worrisome with predictions that the number of youths reaching working age is declining.

Since children with the lowest exam scores are channeled to the vocational schools, the schools carry a social stigma. They also have a reputation for lack of discipline.

■ Comecon Summit Expected

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The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

WORLD BRIEFS

Shamir Wins Party Backing for Poll

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir won his party's backing Thursday to seek a second term in the July 23 national elections.

Mr. Shamir received 407 votes, or 56 percent, from the nominating caucus of the Herut Party's central committee, a party official said. Mr. Shamir won 306 votes, or 42 percent.

Mr. Shamir, 63, had hoped for a broad endorsement of his six-month stewardship and his pragmatic, low-key style of leadership. Mr. Shamir sought, and apparently got, sufficient support to stage a political comeback and win a top job in the next government, should the Herut-led Likud coalition be returned to power.

OAS Council Criticizes Former Chief

WASHINGTON (AP) — The permanent council of the Organization of American States unanimously adopted a resolution Thursday that said the organization's former secretary-general, Alejandro Orfila, had engaged in a "censurable" act in taking a job with a private firm three months before he left his OAS post.

The vote came two weeks after it was disclosed that Mr. Orfila, 59, had become a senior executive of Gray and Co., a Washington public relations firm, on Jan. 1. His resignation from the OAS became official March 31. One of his duties with Gray was to represent the government of Haiti, which is an OAS member.

On Tuesday, Mr. Orfila told the council that he believed he had been authorized to hold both positions. But OAS delegates have said they were unaware of his dual employment until it was disclosed by The Washington Post on March 29. The Argentine diplomat has offered to return almost \$22,000 to the OAS, the amount he received during his final three months as OAS chief. But the council's resolution rejected that offer.

Crash Kills Tanzanian Prime Minister

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AP) — Prime Minister Edward Sokoine was killed Thursday in a two-car collision in central Tanzania.

Mr. Sokoine's chauffeur and an aide were injured in the early afternoon crash, which occurred on a road between Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, 115 miles (186 kilometers) to the west, Radio Tanzania said. No other details were disclosed.

Mr. Sokoine, 46, had gone to Dodoma, Tanzania's new capital, for a session of Parliament that started Tuesday. He had been prime minister since Feb. 23, 1983, and previously held the post from 1977 to 1980. He had been seen as a possible successor to Mr. Nyerere.

German Print Union Stages Strike

FRANKFURT (UPI) — West Germany's main print union staged 24-hour strikes at 30 major newspaper and magazine plants Thursday to press trade union demands for a reduction in the working week from 40 to 35 hours with no pay cuts.

A spokesman for the union, IG Druck und Papier, said that printers had stopped production of at least nine major daily newspapers, including the European edition of the Financial Times of London and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, and that the newspaper would not appear Friday.

The union had appealed to workers in 50 plants nationwide to go on strike on April 13 in support of the demand by it and the country's biggest union, the 2.6-million-member IG Metall metalworkers union.

China Says It Killed Many Vietnamese

BELING (AP) — China said Thursday that its border forces had killed or wounded "large numbers" of Vietnamese troops and wrecked hundreds of military installations in heavy shelling in recent days. It made no mention of Chinese casualties or damage.

The official Xinhua news agency said the artillery barrages were in retaliation for what it called persistent provocations and harassment by Vietnamese troops and "secret service agents." It said that "Vietnamese troops shelled or fired at Chinese territory on almost 100 occasions in the past five days."

Anti-Sandinist Rebels Vow To Continue Mining Ports

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Leaders of the largest anti-Sandinist insurgent group have met in Honduras and decided to continue mining Nicaraguan ports, according to one of the group's top officials. He also denied that Americans were involved in the mining operations.

The official, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, who heads the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said in a telephone interview from Honduras that the decision was made Tuesday at a meeting in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

He said critics of the mining failed to recognize the importance of disrupting navigation around Nicaraguan ports.

"These people do not realize we are at war," he said. "We consider Nicaraguan harbors to be war zones."

"We assert our right to continue mining Nicaraguan harbors," he added, "in order to stop the massive flow of Soviet arms which are intended for use in a genocidal campaign against Miskito Indians and Nicaraguan peasants."

On Tuesday, the U.S. Senate approved a nonbinding resolution that opposed the use of federal funds to mine Nicaraguan waters. The action came after reports from Reagan administration officials and members of Congress that Americans working for the Central Intelligence Agency aboard a ship off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua were supervising the mining of Nicaraguan waters in recent months.

The coordinator of the Sandinist junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, said

Tuesday that "although we appreciate the efforts the United States Congress has made against the undeclared war the United States is waging against Nicaragua, the chapter of the mining of the ports has not ended."

Mr. Calero, in Honduras, denied reports that U.S. intelligence agents were involved in the mining in Nicaraguan waters. According to the reports, the mines have been planted by a group of Latin American commandos who use small, high-speed boats.

"Not one United States citizen is involved in the mining," Mr. Calero said.

He declined to say how the mines were being placed, but said they "are serving a purpose."

"A ship loaded with explosives will think twice about entering Nicaraguan waters," he asserted.

Sandinists May Escort Ships

By Dan Williams of the Los Angeles Times reported from Corinto, Nicaragua:

Sandinist officials gave public assurances Wednesday that ships could enter and leave the country's harbors safely, under escort of makeshift minesweepers.

Dionisio Marenco, Nicaragua's minister of internal commerce, said the government would send boats to escort any ship. The escorts would be fishing boats rigged to drag nets through the main shipping channel in the hope of detonating any mines.

The Sandinist authorities permitted reporters to enter Corinto on Wednesday for the first time since a Dutch dredger struck a mine more than a month ago. Since then, three other ships had been hit in the bay, said the port director, Francisco Martinez. At least two others have hit mines elsewhere in Nicaraguan waters.

Economic losses from the mining have been limited to a decline in port fees and delays in delivery of goods, officials said. But they added that they were concerned that prolonged mining could result in deeper economic damage.

2 Shippers Avoid Nicaragua

Two shipping companies have stopped sailing to Nicaraguan ports as a result of the mining. The New York Times reported.

Representatives of Hapag-Lloyd American Inc., a subsidiary of the German shipping line, and of Grancolombiana New York Inc., a New York-based shipper, said their companies had decided that their ships would no longer serve Nicaragua because of the mines.

A representative of Grancolombiana, a subsidiary of a shipper based in Colombia, said his company was no longer picking up cotton in Nicaraguan ports.



Omer Mersan, a Turk charged with false testimony in connection with the 1981 attack on Pope John Paul II, arrived Thursday in Rome after he was extradited from West Germany.

U.S. Warned Soviet Bloc on Spying, Terrorism, Bulgarian Official Says

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

SOFIA — The Reagan administration last month issued a blanket warning to Soviet bloc countries against espionage activity in the United States and state sponsorship of international terrorism, a Bulgarian foreign affairs official said.

The previously secret U.S. move was handed to ambassadors of the Soviet bloc nations in Washington on March 14, according to Svetla Popova, deputy director of the North America and West European department of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry.

Mrs. Popova characterized the note's language Wednesday as "very rough" and said it included "totally unfounded" accusations against her country. "We repudiate them," she said.

Mrs. Popova said copies of the note were given to the six Eastern European Warsaw Pact countries — Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania — and to the Soviet Union. She refused to release a copy of the note.

While the U.S. government frequently protests to individual Soviet bloc countries on a broad range of subjects, it is believed that such a general warning is rare.

Mrs. Popova said the note also contained unspecified "threats" that Mr. Antonov had nothing to do with the assassination attempt and that the case was being exploited for an anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign.

Regarding charges of complicity in the illegal drug and arms trade, she commented: "You can see Bulgaria is a crossroad. We have constant traffic through here from the Near East. But our authorities do their best in this regard."

A Bulgarian trade representative, Penay Kostadinov, was arrested in New York on Sept. 23 and charged with trying to steal atomic secrets. He is still being held while the courts decide whether he is entitled to diplomatic immunity.

Two days before Mr. Kostadinov's arrest, Vice President George Bush publicly accused East Germany and Bulgaria of acting "as proxies for the Soviets in the training, funding, and arming of terrorists."

A Bulgarian citizen, Sergei Antonov, is in jail in Italy under suspicion of complicity in the 1981 attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II, and U.S. officials have publicly accused the Bulgarian government of tolerating, if not abetting, illegal arms and drug trafficking, illegal arms and drug trafficking.

Mrs. Popova said it was "clear" that Mr. Antonov had nothing to do with the assassination attempt and that the case was being exploited for an anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign.

Regarding charges of complicity in the illegal drug and arms trade, she commented: "You can see Bulgaria is a crossroad. We have constant traffic through here from the Near East. But our authorities do their best in this regard."

Suspect Arrives in Rome

A Turk implicated in the 1981 attack on Pope John Paul II arrived in Italy Thursday after being extradited from West Germany. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

Omer Mersan arrived in Rome from Munich, accompanied by two Interpol agents. Mr. Mersan is wanted on charges of false testimony in connection with the state inquiry into the shooting of the pope by Mehmet Ali Agca, who is also a Turk.

Reagan Hints Tax Panel May End Home Rebates

The Associated Press

ARLINGTON, Texas — President Ronald Reagan suggested Thursday he might support ending mortgage interest deductions as part of an overall simplification of the federal income tax code.

In a round-table discussion with builders and savings and loan officials, Mr. Reagan was asked to disavow reports that the elimination of mortgage interest deductions was under consideration by the panel he had asked to study income-tax reform. The panel is to report to Mr. Reagan by the end of the year.

Rather than disavow the reports, Mr. Reagan responded: "If we could have a tax simplification that was so constructed that we could then actually reduce the individual rate and if that included some things that today are deductible."

His reply was interrupted by David Smith, vice president of National Home Builders, who pointed out that people can invest in homes as well as commercial ventures and that investments in their own homes should be tax deductible.

Mr. Reagan said that his remarks had been meant as a hypothesis and said he had asked the panel "to look at everything."

Asked what he would do to reduce the federal deficit, now approaching \$200 billion, Mr. Reagan said he wanted a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, but that in an election year Congress' time to deal with such matters is restricted.

The president also predicted a "settling down" of mortgage interest rates, which have reached 14 percent in some states. He attributed the high rates to the growing economy and the upsurge in consumer spending.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Reagan said, "Your industry had its legs knocked out from under it by runaway inflation and killer interest rates." But now, he added, "Even

Institute in N.Y. to Offer Advanced Media Studies

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Gannett Center for Media Studies, the first U.S. institute for advanced study in journalism, mass communication and technological change, will be established in New York this fall, it was announced Thursday.

The Gannett Foundation of Rochester, New York, is to operate the center and has pledged \$15 million to it in its first five years. Columbia University will house the center on the first two floors of its journalism building.

the skeptics are admitting that our reforms are working."

Earlier, Mr. Reagan told workers after touring a \$58,000, partially finished home in a housing development, "This is a picture of what's happening all over America and you can be very proud you are out in front."

In general, the housing industry has been experiencing a resurgence. The sale of new homes climbed 7.8 percent in February, and construction of new homes shot up 11.2 percent that month to its highest level in nearly six years.

Work on new homes in February was begun on a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.2 million units, the fastest pace since April 1978.

Mr. Reagan flew to Texas on Wednesday from Kansas City, Missouri, where he talked to automobile workers. Larry M. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said the president's two-day visit would be paid for by taxpayers rather than Mr. Reagan's re-election committee, because the White House has deemed it an official trip.

Although he never formally asked for votes, the president chose an audience of about 2,000 autoworkers at a Ford Motor Co. plant to emphasize the economic recovery that he said has put people back to work in the auto industry and elsewhere.

Mr. Reagan said his administration was determined to find what he called "a real economic cure" to the automobile industry's problems and added, "We weathered the storm together and now the sun is shining on a strong economy."

No Aid to Central America Is Included in Senate Bill

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved an \$11.1-billion foreign aid bill for 1985 but was unable to agree on an aid program for Central America.

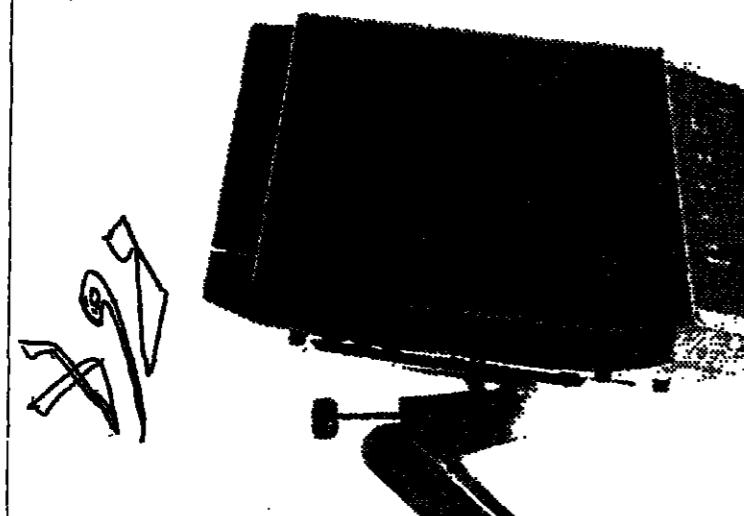
The Central America issue also elicited agreement in debate before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which last month approved its version of the foreign aid bill for the region.

President Ronald Reagan has asked Congress to approve a five-year, \$3.8-billion program of economic and military aid for Central America, following recommendations of the commission headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. But the plan has run into opposition in both houses.

The Senate committee has been working on the foreign aid bill for several weeks and gave final approval Wednesday, in a 16-1 vote, after adding an amendment barring U.S. negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization except in emergency or humanitarian situations.

The committee chairman, Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, said negotiations on the Central American aid package would continue and, if agreement is reached, an amendment would be offered when the bill comes before the full Senate.

All over Europe, Nixdorf helps repair cars that aren't even broken



WHERE IS THE COMPUTER?

Engineers can statistically predict when every part in an automobile is likely to fail. This is true no matter how fine the car is, or how well built its part. Finally, everything goes.

The trick is to catch it before it has a chance to fail on the road, check it out, and replace it if necessary. Preventive maintenance, the engineers call it.

The concept originated in the airline business, because airlines can't have parts failing during flight.

But while an airline may have hundreds of planes in the air at any given time, an automobile manufacturer has millions of cars on the road during the same period. And each car has thousands of parts.

So while preventive maintenance for automobiles is a good idea theoretically, it becomes well-nigh impossible when you try to put it into practice.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

'I Don't Like It One Bit'

What in Hugo Grotius's name is the Reagan administration doing to the reputation of the United States as a law-abiding society? Grotius was the Dutch jurist who in 1628 first codified the laws of war and peace. As befits a nation founded and governed by lawyers, the United States has repeatedly applied those laws to international behavior. Indeed, it declared war on Germany in 1917 when Kaiser Wilhelm's U-boats torpedoed neutral shipping in violation of sea law.

In Nicaragua's ports, neutral shipping is now threatened by mines planted with U.S. connivance, perhaps even by U.S. agents leading the CIA's "contra" rebels. When challenged by a protest about damage to a Soviet freighter, the Reagan administration condemned the practice, contending that neutrals should have known that the waters were dangerous. That is actually the very argument that was invoked by Kaiser Wilhelm.

And now that Nicaragua seeks to complain to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Washington disdains argument and rejects the court's jurisdiction.

Lawyers can surely argue endlessly about jurisdiction, and the International Court of Justice lacks enforcement powers in any case. But the symbolism is appalling, the timing egregious, the benefit illusory. Those mines will not remove Nicaragua's leftist regime but they have blown apart the White House effort to build sober congressional support for the "contra" campaign against Nicaragua.

For all the eloquent complaints of Democrats, the ray that counts most has been cast by Arizona's Barry Goldwater, the ranking Republican on the Senate Intelligence Committee. On learning that President Re-

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Shadow Over the IMF

The heavy shadow of those gigantic Latin American debts hung over the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund as it met in Washington Thursday. The first impulse was to exchange congratulations for having staved off the disaster of an Argentine default at the end of last month. But what about the next crisis, and the one beyond that?

It is irresponsible to go patching along as if it were clear that everything is going to turn out all right in the end. A new approach, more durable than the present one, is going to have to be devised. The IMF is the most promising place to start work on it.

So far lenders and debtors have been trying to cheer each other up by arguing that a strong recovery of the world economy will raise Latin American exports fast enough to pay the interest on those loans with money to spare. It is quite true that Latin exports are already rising. But so are interest rates.

Most of that debt now has a floating interest rate, which means that as interest rates rise in the United States, the Latin's obligations increase automatically. It is by no means obvious that their export earnings are going to expand fast enough this year to stay even with their interest payments. And if the arithmetic

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jackson and Runoffs

Jesse Jackson has decided on at least one test that any nominee of the Democratic Party must pass to win his support. It is not, however, quite what he says it is — and the difference is important. Mr. Jackson says he would not back "anybody who would not support the Voting Rights Act to be enforced fully." Very few people will quarrel with that. But when he gets specific about what this means, he starts suggesting something else entirely: that any nominee must pledge to end runoff elections in Democratic Party primaries.

The issue of runoff primaries is a serious one on which reasonable people differ, but seldom has it been contended that the Voting Rights Act automatically bans runoffs. The act bans laws and systems of rules that are racially discriminatory. But it specifies that lack of proportional representation by race in the results — the failure of a system to produce a certain number of winning black candidates — does not by itself prove discrimination; that

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Liberal Arts Studies Can Pay

Good jobs are available in America for English, art, music, psychology, history and other liberal arts majors. That word comes from company chieftains who huddled with college officials recently at Princeton, New Jersey, cogitating about how to get word around that corporate America is putting out

the welcome mat for liberal arts graduates. The sixty participants agreed that the study of such subjects as languages, literature, history, philosophy, comparative religion, ethics and the history, criticism and theory of the arts can provide knowledge and develop skills necessary for success in the business world," a report on the conference said.

—Patricia McCormick (UPI).

FROM OUR APRIL 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Pacifism Divides Socialists

PARIS — The annual congress of the French Socialist party interests Paris editorial writers. Attention centers on "comrade Hervé" the anti-militarist agitator who had suggested that the proper place to plant his country's flag was on a dunghill — whom the party menaced with expulsion. The "Gaulois" remarks that the protection which M. Jean Jaurès the Socialist leader in Parliament accorded to M. Hervé is very suggestive. "M. Jaurès," the newspaper says, "has no love for M. Hervé, whose insurrectionary theories might be an obstacle to his personal ambitions, and if he defended the anti-militarist pontiff, it was because he does not regard him as a negligible quantity."

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Nicaragua: Washington Has It Wrong

By William Pfaff

PARIS — If Nicaragua can export revolution to El Salvador, why should not the United States export counterrevolution to Nicaragua? There are two replies to that question.

One of them is moral and legal: To do so undermines the political order upon which much depends that has nothing to do with Central America. The other is that the United States does not break the law either cleverly or well.

It seems so easy, reading about it in the thrillers. William Casey of the CIA can remember the heroic days of resistance and subversion in occupied Europe — when Europe was "set ablaze," as Churchill had urged upon his Special Operations Executive. Why doesn't this work now?

It is not good enough to say that the press discovers the government's secret operations and irresponsibly publishes them. The press discovers these secrets because people inside the government, and even in the CIA, who oppose what is being done, tell the press. The United States today does not have a united government, nor a public, to support its Central American policies. Given the nature of the U.S. system, this means that what this government does is going to be leaked, publicized and mercilessly criticized.

The executive no longer possesses the authority to act in clandestine masters that Congress had conceded it during the 1950s and 1960s. The current need to go regularly to Congress for money and authority to conduct a "covert" operation against Nicaragua has made this whole affair grotesque from the start.

The Reagan administration believes that the Soviet Union is responsible for what is going on

in Central America, itself a vast oversimplification. It has set out to do the same in reverse. It fails to grasp just what it is that the Soviet Union does when it chooses to back a Marxist party or revolutionary group in a troubled country.

The Soviets act in terms of what already is there. They act to the local people: *What do you need? Money? Simple Arms? Training? We can put you in touch with friends able to handle all that.* They invite promising people to Moscow, seduce them and recruit them if they can. They do not announce to the people they wish to support what Moscow has decided the plan is to be, and who the leaders are to be. They do not take over.

There are no Soviet boats mining El Salvador's waters. No Soviet battalions are deployed in Central America to intimidate (or worse) the Salvadorean. The Soviet Embassy in Managua is not running Nicaragua, nor the war in El Salvador. But there are tens of thousands of North Americans in Central America — civilians, soldiers and airmen, spies. U.S. warships cruise off the coasts. The U.S. Air Force flies overhead — even, it seems, the CIA's battle-weary, unmarked DC-3s from Cambodia and Laos, so useful on primitive airfields. Yet which side is winning?

The United States might have said to those Nicaraguans who do not like what has been happening in their country under the Sandinists: *What do you need? What is your plan? Possibly we can help.* Instead it wages what amounts to an undeclared war by the United States of America

on the republic of Nicaragua. No wonder the Nicaraguans wanted help from the World Court.

It is an old lesson and one that the United States government obstinately refuses to learn: People have to do things for themselves. Civil struggles are won by those with energy, motivation, skills and the ability to mobilize popular support. Only the skills can be imported. Popular uprisings are not created, nor civil wars won, by foreign powers working through mercenaries and intelligence agencies. Occasionally a coup d'état is brought off that way. That's all.

Such are the practical objections to what the United States is trying, badly, to accomplish in Central America. What about principle?

There is, in principle, every reason to help people to help themselves. There is no necessity to go outside international law to do this, nor to act outside the norms which the United States government itself loudly proclaims as its own. What violence is done to the honor of United States citizens when their government shamelessly scuttles to the Hague to deny World Court jurisdiction over its (by this act: admittedly) illegal conduct in Central America?

To listen to the speeches of Mr. Reagan and his associates one might think that the rule of law is a value defended by the United States. One does not need those speeches to think it a value crucial to civilization itself. But in Washington they will say they have no choice in Nicaragua.

They are wrong in Washington. This affair, one thinks, will end badly for the United States.

*International Herald Tribune.
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Now Even Medvedev's

In Danger

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Roy Medvedev, the renowned non-conformist historian and a leading Soviet dissident for 15 years, is in danger. Since late February, Soviet authorities have threatened him with criminal prosecution, while police men follow his every move and bar all visitors from his Moscow apartment.

These actions seem designed to force Mr. Medvedev, the last major dissident in the Soviet capital, to leave the country. (His twin brother Zhores, a biochemist and fellow dissident, has lived in involuntary exile in London since 1973.) Mr. Medvedev has withheld previous threats and, unlike many prominent dissidents, steadfastly refused to emigrate. But given the growing mood of intolerance in official circles — laws in effect since February make the dissemination of virtually any "information" about Soviet life a criminal offense — a showdown may be imminent.

Mr. Medvedev, who is 58, could be banished to a remote region of the Soviet Union, cut off from family and friends who have sustained him since he was deprived of employment in 1971, or even imprisoned.

His plight is especially meaningful because he has been so unfairly defamed by people who should know better. A fiercely independent and honorable man, he has never conformed to the popular conceptions of a Soviet dissident. He remains a pro-Soviet, democratic-socialist reformer. And he has always protested America's Cold War policies as much as Soviet repression at home or abroad.

As a result, many Soviet émigrés have denounced Mr. Medvedev as a " betrayer" or even a KGB agent. The late Senator Henry Jackson likened him to "certain Jews [who] fronted for Göring, Goebbels and Hitler." Even a few American journalists, who exploited Mr. Medvedev's careful analysis of Soviet affairs while in Moscow, later described him as a conduit for official Soviet views. There is no evidence for the charges.

The real political significance of Mr. Medvedev is his long-standing role as the most outspoken Soviet advocate of gradual liberalization from above. He believes that such changes — a "Moscow spring" that could lead to democratization — might be introduced by the ruling Communist Party, given the right combination of a reform-minded leadership, as existed under Nikita Khrushchev, and international conditions conducive to Latin America.

Mr. Medvedev insists that Soviet dissidents should develop and circulate loyal reformist ideas for eventual acceptance within the party-state elite, and should not direct extremist or anti-Soviet appeals to Western governments. There is, he argues reasonably, no other hopeful prospect for liberal change in Soviet policy.

Mr. Medvedev's life has been shaped by dramatic changes in official policy. His father, a young army officer and Communist Party philosopher, died in Stalin's terror. The Medvedev brothers served in the Red Army during World War II and then acquired post-graduate educations, but they remained stigmatized as children of an "enemy of the people" until their father was exonerated during Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign in 1956. In that year Roy joined the party and in the 1960s he made a successful career as an editor and department head in research institutions of the prestigious Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

His life was changed again by Khrushchev's sudden overthrow in 1964 and the retrograde policies of the Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership. Alarmed, Mr. Medvedev founded a secret typescript magazine of anti-Stalinist and democratic ideas that circulated for seven years among a small group of establishment intellectuals. In 1969, circulation of his own monumental indictment of the Stalin era, "Let History Judge," led to his expulsion from the party and to a full-time career as an uncensored historian and political dissident.

Despite repeated police threats, searches of his apartment and confiscation of his files, Mr. Medvedev has been prolific. His historical writings include eight books, the most recent being "All Stalin's Men." Although banned in his homeland, they have been widely translated abroad, establishing him as a major historian.

His dissenting writings on contemporary Soviet affairs are equally prolific. Focusing on abuses of power, the lack of civil liberties, structural inefficiencies and other shortcomings of the system, these writings present a highly informed, analytical picture of the Soviet Union today, and, as in his "On Socialist Democracy," the most systematic program for liberal reform ever developed by a dissident writer.

Such reformers, however, have rarely fared well in Russia, where tenacious authoritarian traditions have usually bred political immobilism, extremism or despair. Caught between a repressive Soviet leadership and a liberal dissident community that has lost all hope, Mr. Medvedev has become a solitary figure.

And yet he remains unbittered — a ruddy-faced, silver-haired man, professorial in his manner, who discusses attacks on him with bemused humor. He even remains optimistic that reformist views exist inside the party establishment, especially among officials of his own generation. Thus the accelerated promotion of some younger officials during Yuri Andropov's brief tenure encouraged Mr. Medvedev, while the advent of Konstantin Chernenko did not.

It is possible not to share Roy Medvedev's optimistic appraisal of the Soviet system's potential, but one cannot help but admire his courage and be concerned about his fate.

The writer, professor of politics at Princeton University, is a frequent commentator on Soviet affairs.



Yes, Jackson's People Are Moving Up

JUST as surely as Jackie Robinson integrated major league baseball on April afternoon 37 years ago, so did Jesse Jackson break the color line in presidential politics this April in New York.

He did it his way — boldly, alone and first — the way he integrated restaurants, theaters and movies in Greensboro, North Carolina, when he was a student there in the 1960s. He walked by himself then, daring operators not to serve or seat him. When he was turned away he would leave and almost instantly a line of black pickets would form.

Mr. Jackson was urged by black leaders from one end of the country to the other not to make this run. Some argued that it would be too divisive; others said it would fail and black power would be diluted. But Jesse Jackson went out and galvanized American blacks as no other leader has since Martin Luther King. "We're movin' up," Mr. Jackson kept telling the big, joyous crowds he drew in New York. And so he is, and so are they.

Political power in New York has passed through the hands of the Dutch, the British, American WASPS, the Irish, the Jews and the Italians and, with a little help from the Hispanics, it is beginning to move toward the blacks.

—John McLaughlin (Newhouse News Service).

But His Rainbow Looks Monochrome

JESSE Jackson and the political energizing of black America is the big story of the 1984 campaign. The preacher from South Carolina is making history. He is expanding the frontiers of American democracy. The nation, black and white, should be grateful to him. But there is a depressing subplot in the Jackson chapter. There is only one color in his Rainbow Coalition: black. Right now, for all practical purposes, American politics is almost totally segregated. Whites are voting for white candidates — about 95 percent of white Democrats in New York voted for Walter Mondale or Gary Hart. Blacks are voting for the black candidate — about 90 percent of New York's black Democrats voted for Mr. Jackson.

Racial separation of every kind is obviously nothing new; it is the American way, the American curse. But it is not encouraging to think that the more things change, for the better by most objective measures, the more they seem to be the same in human hearts. After a while, totally united black voters would produce a lot of losing black candidates and even more white candidates who felt free to ignore black concerns. Something like that would be a terrible ending to the Jackson chapter.

— Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves.

Emotion, a Sense of Promise and Now a Crisis

By Haynes Johnson

This is the first of two articles.

fecular American life and lead to a reshaping of economic policy and a redistribution of political power.

Mr. Jackson offers a different kind of candidacy in another, significant respect. His candidacy claims to be that of conscience, of morality, of reconciliation. As a Christian minister and follower of the late Martin Luther King Jr., he sounds the theme of unity instead of division, pacification instead of destruction.

Tolerance is part of Mr. Jackson's hallmark, as it was Dr. King's. The Rainbow Coalition presumably stands squarely against racism and prejudice, whenever raised and from whatever source. Repeatedly, Mr. Jackson has invoked the memory and example of Dr. King's moral leadership and espousal of nonviolence and has

reminded listeners of his own participation in such great civil rights confrontations as that at Selma, Alabama, which led to the historic Voting Rights Act of 1965.

His performance as a candidate running for office for the first time, without benefit of previous high public position or the backing of a retinue of expert advisers, has also been most impressive. In debates with his political opponents, all of whom have had greater experience, he has held his own and often excelled.

Yet all this now stands in jeopardy, precisely because he has failed to address a moral issue that calls into question his professed beliefs.

The Washington Post.

TOMORROW

Jackson, II: William Safire,

Bill of Rights Urged for Dying in U.S.

Guidelines for Humane Deaths Proposed by 10 Physicians

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ten prominent doctors have proposed a bill of rights for dying patients, suggesting that hopelessly ill victims be told that they may choose death rather than submit to further medical treatment.

The doctors said Wednesday that tube-feeding of irreversibly demented or vegetative patients should be stopped if their families agreed and the patients would have agreed.

Even in "elderly patients with permanent mild impairment of competence" — the "pleasantly senile" — the report said, emergency resuscitation and intensive care may be applied "sparingly," guided by the patients' and families' wishes.

One of the strongest on the right to a humane death, the declaration was published in the New England Journal of Medicine in an attempt, its authors said, to offer some "universally accepted guidelines" for doctors caught between technology's powers and the need for compassion.

The signers included Dr. Helen Taussig of Johns Hopkins University Medical Center, originator of the "blue baby" operation, the first successful attempt to repair infant hearts. Among other signers were Dr. Edward Hook, chief of medicine at

the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, and Dr. Charles Moertel, chief of cancer treatment at the Mayo Clinic.

The statement was drafted at a meeting organized by the Society for the Right to Die, a New York-based group.

The 10 signers said:

- Doctors should decrease or halt aggressive treatment if it "would only prolong" an uncomfortable process of dying. But the patient or the family should decide, if possible.

- Doctors and hospitals should respect a patient's right to refuse treatment, and doctors should take the time to tell patients their choices, rather than leaving them adrift in a "mass of medical facts and opinion."

- A patient's refusal of treatment should not be called a sign of incompetency.

- A doctor who is not sure about a patient's chances of recovery should consult specialists.

- "Appropriate and compassionate care" should have priority over undue fears of criminal or civil liability, or advice of lawyers "whose primary objective is to minimize liability."

Further, they said, patients should seldom, if ever, be denied the truth, since the anxiety of the unknown can be more upsetting.

U.S. Park Rangers in Dispute With Interior Officials

By Ronald B. Taylor
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A rare protest letter signed by 59 employees at Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming complaining about Interior Department policies has been sent to a congressional committee according to a veteran employee.

"We, the public and the parks are being collectively sold down the river," the Teton rangers, clerks and maintenance workers wrote to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The letter said a proposed change in Park Service policy would "harm the priceless park resources and the quality of the visitor experience."

The letter, delivered last month, was not the only complaint in what has developed into a war of words between the professional rangers, who traditionally have managed the Park Service, and the political appointees who run the Department of the Interior.

For example, workers at Yosemite National Park last month won a federal court order reversing, at

least temporarily, an Interior Department decision to raise rents on government housing in the park.

Rangers across the nation are still grumbling about the decision of former Interior Secretary James G. Watt to transfer three high-ranking Park Service employees from Alaska after private entrepreneurs, hunters and prospectors complained about them.

The dispute that prompted the protest letter from the Grand Teton employees involves a Reagan administration directive to turn more work over to private enterprise until scientists could find out what effect, if any, the ships had had on the whales.

Dozens of rangers, maintenance people, park managers and Interior Department officials, in recent interviews, talked of unrest and low morale.

Nathaniel P. Reed, an assistant secretary of the interior in the administrations of Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford, said, "The rangers are in shock." He maintained that low morale in the ranger corps was a symptom of more fundamental problems that he con-

tends were created by Mr. Watt's policies.

Mr. Reed, a widely recognized expert on conservation, has urged William P. Clark, who succeeded Mr. Watt as secretary, to alter the course taken by his predecessor.

Otherwise, he said, there would be irreparable damage to "those unique lands and to the elite ranger force caring for them."

"We are willing to make those course changes that may be required," Mr. Clark said in a telephone interview. He pointed out that he had ended Mr. Watt's moratorium on land acquisition by asking Congress for \$100 million in 1985 to "tidy up" park boundaries.

But critics contend there are few other signs that the new secretary intends to change the basic policies set by Mr. Watt.

That the department was willing to enforce its edicts was made clear by what some rangers call the "Alaska bloodletting."

John Chapman, superintendent of the Glacier Bay National Park in Alaska, was transferred in January

1983 after cruise ship operators complained that the previous summer he had limited their access to the bay after 25 to 30 endangered humpback whales disappeared.

The whales had been coming to the bay each summer for years, and they became an increasingly popular tourist attraction, drawing more cruise ships. Then, in 1979, the whales disappeared. The National Marine Fisheries recommended that the Park Service reduce and restrict the number of sightseeing vessels until scientists could find out what effect, if any, the ships had had on the whales.

Interior Department officials modified Mr. Chapman's restrictions and increased the number of ships they will allow into the bay this summer. Mr. Chapman, who now works in the Interior Department's Rocky Mountain regional office, would not comment.

Not long after the Glacier Bay incident, Mr. Watt transferred the Alaska regional director, John Cook, and his deputy, Douglas Warnock, after disagreements the

two had had with state officials, businessmen, hunters and fishermen over Congress's authorizing the Park Service to take over and protect Alaska wilderness lands.

"I was never told why I was reassigned," said Mr. Cook, now the superintendent at Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina. Mr. Warnock, now superintendent at Redwood National Park in California, said, "We didn't ask to be transferred."

Ray Arnett, the Interior Department assistant secretary for fish, wildlife and parks, said Mr. Cook and Mr. Warnock were moved so the department could bring in "a more effective team." He denied that the transfers were punitive.

In a recent interview, Mr. Arnett, a former oil company executive, complained that "whenever we want to do something for America, drill a well or mine some ore" near park lands, conservationists in and out of the Park Service want protective buffer zones.

Standards Urged in U.S. For Alien Amnesty Law

By Karen Tumulty
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The majority leader of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, has insisted that the United States has a right to "set some minimum standards" for granting amnesty to illegal aliens.

Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat, proposed Wednesday that aliens be made to prove that they are trying to learn English and are studying U.S. history and government before they are allowed to live permanently in the United States.

He presented his plan as a amendment to the sweeping immigration reform bill that the House is expected to debate next month. He told the House Rules Committee: "The public is not prepared to support a total permanent blanket amnesty for all those who can establish that they have managed to evade the law for two or more years and thus claim some right of seniority."

The House bill would grant legal status to aliens who could prove that they had been in the United States since 1981, while the stricter Senate-approved version would require them to have lived in the United States since 1979.

Both versions would set up a system of fines and criminal penalties against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. The measure, which has been mired in

controversy for more than two years, is one of the most divisive issues facing Congress.

Mr. Wright's amendment would let aliens who met the House bill's amnesty test live temporarily in the United States country for only two years. After that, to gain permanent-resident status, they would have to prove that:

- They had not committed serious crimes.
- They were studying U.S. government and history.
- They were trying to learn English.
- Their school-age children were studying English.

Mr. Wright said his proposal would respect the nation's heritage as a haven of opportunity for the oppressed. "We would cease to be that only at the expense of losing our national soul," he said.

Helen C. Gonzales, associate counsel for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, said that illegal aliens who take jobs that U.S. citizens refuse already "have given more to the economy than they have taken out." She accused Mr. Wright of feeding "a very strong anti-immigrant feeling."

Representative Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California, the leader of a drive in Congress to defeat the bill, described Mr. Wright's proposal as "ridiculous."

Solar Max Satellite Returned to Orbit After Repairs by Crew of Challenger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The astronauts aboard the Challenger space shuttle returned the repaired Solar Max sun observatory to orbit Thursday and it was reported working well.

The satellite was turned loose by the shuttle's mechanical arm, which had plucked it from space Tuesday for in-orbit repairs. Crew members replaced defective parts during a seven-hour operation conducted in the cargo bay in space Wednesday.

"Solar Max is dead on the sun," said Mission Control in reporting it had a firm lock on its target after a television picture showed it drifting slowly away from the shuttle.

"We pick up, repair and deliver," said the shuttle commander, Robert L. Crippen, obviously pleased with the historic retrieval and repair of a satellite in space.

"We proved that repairing satellites is a doable thing," he said. "Satellite servicing is something that's here to stay."

The Challenger is now scheduled to return to Earth on Friday after a week in space.

The mission of the Solar Max satellite is to provide information on solar flares that pour radiation into interplanetary space. What scientists learn from the satellite may help them better understand

the sun and how it affects weather, radio communications and other conditions on Earth.

After more than three years of circling the globe as dead weight, Solar Max was put back in an orbit high enough to keep it going until 1991-1992.

The \$77-million satellite, which has a \$235-million replacement cost, worked only nine months at the height of the solar cycle before its control system failed in late 1980.

The crew of NASA's 11th shuttle flight was exuberant and so were the scientists who will direct Solar Max's studies for the rest of the decade, giving them their first opportunity to monitor solar activity in times of low sunspot activity as well as its maximum.

Captain Crippen said the mission showed that another shuttle crew should be able to retrieve two communications satellites stranded in the wrong orbit earlier this year.

The two \$75-million communications satellites were launched from the Challenger in February, but instead of climbing toward high orbits failures of rocket aboard both of them left them turning much nearer to Earth.

Each satellite still has a rocket that could be used to bring it to an altitude from which it could be reached by the shuttle, according to Chester Lee, director of customer services for the shuttle.

Mr. Lee said such a mission could occur before the end of the year. NASA sources have said that October is a possibility.

Dr. George D. Nelson said he did not know why his docking device failed to lock onto Solar Max when he tried to grab it while flying free on Sunday.

He said that on Wednesday, during the repair task, he detected a possible answer — a small metal pin used to hold down an insulation blanket was protruding about an inch above the docking pin on the satellite. NASA officials said this metal pin may have prevented Dr. Nelson's attachment device from penetrating far enough to trigger a clamping mechanism.

(AP, UPI)

India Honors Spaceman

India on Thursday hailed its first spaceman as a national hero and awarded him a medal for gallantry.

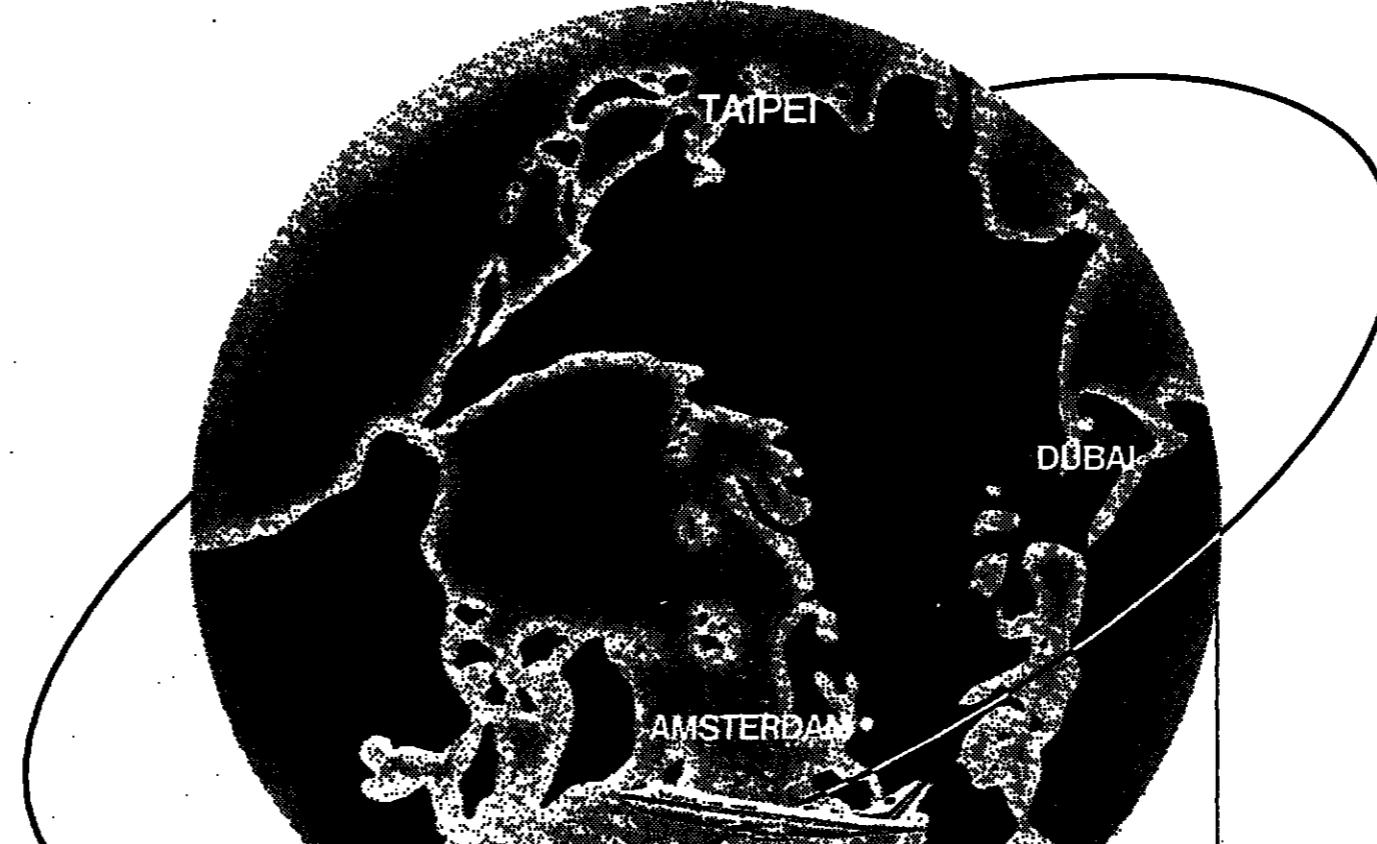
Rakesh Sharma, 35, an air force squadron leader, and two Soviet colleagues landed their Soyuz T-10 spacecraft Wednesday in Central Asia after eight days in orbit, where they spent most of their time aboard the Salyut-7 space station.

(AP, UPI)



TOWARD THE OLYMPICS — Peter Werner, a Dutch physical education teacher, rolls through Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on his way from Washington to Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympics. Mr. Werner, 43, whose legs are paralyzed, is making the journey by wheelchair to inspire others to overcome handicaps. The Olympic Games begin July 28.

Starting April 13

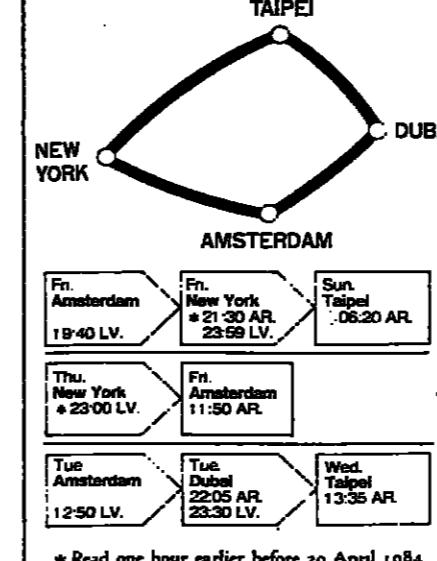


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CHINA AIRLINES

Solidarity Leaders Call For Alternative Steps To Celebrate May Day

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Solidarity's underground leaders called Thursday for anti-government protests at the beginning of May, and Lech Walesa signaled his support by promising to celebrate May Day according to the traditions "of the working people."

A statement prepared by a fugitive committee of the banned trade union called for supporters to mark May 1 and May 3 by "organizing independent celebrations and declining to take part in official celebrations arranged by authorities."

The statement also repeated a call for a boycott of upcoming elections to local councils. It was signed by Zbigniew Bujak of Warsaw, Bogdan Lis of Gdansk, Tadeusz Jedynak of Katowice and Eugeniusz Szumiejko of Wroclaw.

The elections had been scheduled for early 1983 but were postponed until June 17 because of unrest over the Polish government's ban on Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa, leader of the union, said he could not openly endorse the election boycott, but added, "I personally do not intend to vote."

Of the call for demonstrations, he said: "All working people have the right to celebrate May 1, which is the traditional holiday of the working people. We have our own traditions in Gdansk and I will celebrate as usual according to those traditions."

A similar call ignited demonstrations in 20 Polish cities last May 1 in one of the last major expressions

of discontent with the government, which declared martial law and suppressed Solidarity on Dec. 13, 1981.

May 3 is the anniversary of the liberal 1791 constitution, which led to the second partition of Poland in 1793 by czarist Russia, Prussia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was celebrated as Poland's national day before the German invasion of 1939 and is still commemorated at Masses in Poland's Roman Catholic churches.

The last attempt at nationwide demonstrations, on Dec. 16, 1983, was checked by frigid temperatures and crowds of riot police.

Meanwhile, the government issued a "white book" on U.S.-Polish relations, which said that no improvement in ties could be "realistically expected within a short period of time."

The book said Western economic sanctions imposed in response to martial law have cost Poland \$12.5 billion.

Among the sanctions is a freeze on credits, which the Polish government says blocks the import of products needed by its export industries.

The official news agency, PAP, quoted General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, as saying his government favors normalization of ties with Washington, but that it was difficult to speak of normalization "when all the basic restrictions against Poland still remain in force."

Neither nation has had an ambassador in the other's capital since shortly after martial law was declared.

Martial law was lifted and most political prisoners released under an amnesty in July, but Washington has not lifted the harshest economic sanctions imposed after Polish authorities declared martial law.



The Associated Press
EYE-CATCHER — "Stony Couple," a new work by Klaus Schnitzle, a West German artist, has been set up in Munich. The sculpture, valued at \$90,300, is part of a fountain that is to be put into operation shortly. Passersby are divided on the merits of the work.

'Wall of Shame' Between Countrymen

Northern Ireland Factions Separated by Brick and Metal

The Associated Press

BELFAST — The British have built a 20-foot-high (6-meter-high) red brick wall that snakes through West Belfast, separating the Protestant Shankill and Roman Catholic Falls Road districts.

More walls, topped by metal spikes, divide other "interface" zones on the front line in Northern Ireland's sectarian war.

The walls have gone up in the past few years to replace the ramshackle "peace lines" of corrugated iron topped with barbed wire, which were erected a decade ago to keep the rival communities apart.

British officials call the walls "environmental barriers." But they symbolize Ulster's deepening divisions and the refusal of Protestants and Catholics to cooperate after

centuries of hostility. Almost 2,400 men, women and children have been killed since 1969.

The Belfast Telegraph, the province's nonsectarian evening newspaper, calls the barriers "the walls of shame."

Many of Ulster's 1.5 million people are weary of the bloodshed. Thousands have fled to England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

The polarization of the two communities has deepened in recent years, extinguishing hopes that flickered in the late 1970s that reconciliation was possible.

Mr. Harley, a member of Sinn Fein's eight-member central committee, said: "We're sitting on a time bomb. The Brits have built up a police state of enormous proportions here and the nationalist people are reacting against it."

Among the Protestants, there are growing fears that the British, weary of trying to pacify the province, might be prepared to talk about unification.

The violence drags on, against a backdrop in both parts of Ireland of chronic economic malaise, mounting unemployment rolls and a growing disenchantment with political and church leaders, especially among the young.

Brian Feeney, a moderate Catholic Belfast councilman, said: "These walls say that we're never going to have reconciliation, that we're always going to be divided."

"The walls are part of the British government's policy of containing the nationalist community in West Belfast. It's very effective."

The authorities also have built a six-lane highway that creates a barrier between the rival strongholds of the Falls and the Shankill. The road cuts off the troublesome Unity Flats complex from the Catholic Falls.

Emmon McConnell, a Catholic social worker, said the barrier has curbed Protestant attacks.

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In East Belfast, a Protestant stronghold, John McMichael, the leading strategist of the Ulster Defense Association, said Protestants "now believe in the 'big bang theory,' that we must prepare for the final conflict within the next few years."

"Unionism and Republicanism are irreconcilable. We're not talking about politics, but the existence of Northern Ireland, our home," he said. "Many Protestants believe the republicans are winning because the British do not have the will to defeat the IRA and because most British politicians, despite their claims Britain will not withdraw, are no longer interested in keeping Ulster in the United Kingdom."

Indiscriminate felling of trees is not new in Ethiopia, whose rulers traditionally relocated capitals when they depleted firewood.

Addis Ababa, the capital, was founded in 1887 and was almost abandoned at the turn of the century, but the introduction of fast-growing Australian eucalyptus forests were cleared randomly, forcing people to walk up to 10 miles (16 kilometers) for firewood.

The problem is aggravated by a tradition of cultivating unsuitable land on slopes rather than in the valleys, which are more fertile, an expert said. Malaria-carrying mosquitoes below 6,500 feet (about 2,000 meters) apparently keep people on the plateaus.

A recent report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said the highlands of Ethiopia "contain what is probably one of the largest areas of ecological degradation in Africa, if not in the world."

The report called for a study to assess the problem, to propose a reclamation strategy and to prepare programs to carry it out.

Each year, 148,000 acres (about 60,000 hectares) of arable land are washed away in the rainy season, and 494,000 acres of forests are destroyed, according to Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture. A total of 12.3 million acres are threatened by permanent loss of productivity.

More than 30 percent of the highlands were covered by forest as recently as 1935. Today, the figure is estimated at 5 percent.

"If you resettle about 100,000

people, the gap is quickly filled again by the 2.5 percent birthrate," he said. "And that's higher."

Some of the new settlements were begun without proper land use planning, the aid official said. Forests were cleared randomly, forcing people to walk up to 10 miles (16 kilometers) for firewood.

Some settlements are adding to the problem because there are no trees to break the winds or "shelter belts" to keep the topsoil from blowing off, the official said.

"The result is the start of erosion and crop damage by wind," he said.

He added that a major shortcoming of the program is in the forcing of many farmers into resettlement.

"In principle, they are resettling voluntarily," said the official of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission; adding that many had no choice because "everything they had was destroyed by famine and drought."

"The policy decision which will have to be made concerning the future of the highlands may be among the most difficult and far-reaching in their implications of those which government has been faced," it added.

A Western aid official said the relocation was failing because there has been no real attempt to lower the birthrate.

"Once a reclamation program is started, a UN official said, it will take at least 50 years to see improvement in the ecology."

Mass Deforestation in Ethiopia Makes Plateaus a 'Moonscape'

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The central plateaus of Ethiopia, where 70 percent of Ethiopians live, are in the midst of what experts call a man-made ecological disaster that will take generations to overcome.

Indiscriminate felling of trees has reduced the central highlands to a "moonscape," according to a foreign expert here.

"In some areas, forests were cleared 80 years ago and there is now practically no tree cover," he said.

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Argentine Officers Assail Junta Trials

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Buenos Aires — A group of retired military officers has angrily criticized the new civilian government, saying that its crackdown on former junta members is "an arbitrary campaign against the prestige of the armed forces."

The state Wednesday, signed by 59 retired officers, was the strongest public challenge yet by former members of the military to the trials ordered by President Raúl Alfonsín against nine former members of the military junta.

The junta members are accused of abuses of power during the seven years of military rule that ended when Mr. Alfonsín was sworn in as president Dec. 10. Thousands of Argentines disappeared during the period, and most are believed to have been killed by the security services as part of a fight against leftist insurgents.

"We are witnessing a systematic and arbitrary campaign against the prestige of the armed forces," the officers' communiqué said. It also criticized what it called "illegal judicial procedures."

Two federal judges, Siro de Martini and José Nicanor Díaz, both of whom were appointed by the military, have withdrawn in the last week after Judge Díaz was overruled by the Federal Appeals Court in throwing out the case. The two judges suggested in separate statements that if the junta was guilty of rebellion they and much of the Argentine public were guilty as accomplices for supporting the coup.

A spokesman for Mr. Alfonsín said the government has avoided the issue because the case "could set a precedent in which no one is

held responsible for what happened after the military took over."

The rebellion charges, originally brought by a private lawyer, are difficult because the coup was a popular one. Terrorism was rampant and the economy was in chaos.

Judge de Martini said in his withdrawal statement Tuesday that "it was the existence itself of the motherland that was found in danger; it was not a crime but a moral duty to undertake the means to save it."

Argentine law prohibits civil servants from working for an illegal government, which lawyers here said could expand the case to thousands of other people, making it unmanageable.

(UPI, NYT)

Guardrail Thieves in L.A.

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Two Los Angeles men have been arrested in the theft last month of 3,000 feet (900 meters) of aluminum guardrail from local freeways, the California Highway Patrol reported Wednesday.

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Europe's Diverse Airports

by Paul Lewis

EACH of Europe's airports reflects its own country, offering arriving visitors a foretaste of experiences to come and departing ones a final memory of travels completed. Each provides a glimpse of a nation's soul.

European airports are friendlier and more civilized than their cold, unfeeling U.S. counterparts, and that is to be expected. Europe is a mosaic of small nations. Crossing frontiers is commonplace for many of the Continent's citizens. Foreigners are neighbors. For many Americans going abroad remains an event. To them, foreigners are aliens still.

Nowhere in Europe is an arriving passenger ordered to stand behind a white line painted on the floor until it is his turn to approach the passport control desk, as foreign visitors are at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York. Many European airports have a special passport desk for Common Market citizens. But that desk often has the longest line of all. There are no customs declarations to be filled out at European airports as there are in the United States. And it is unusual for a customs officer to open your bag.

Services are uniformly better than in the United States. Indeed, European airports seem to be evolving into massive shopping malls, with restaurants, banks, barsbers, churches, doctors and even sex shops. They are places where passengers can work or rest, with comfortable lounges and good communications. Most are now linked to the cities they serve by fast, cheap public transportation, a rare event in the United States.

The Frankfurt airport boasts 13 restaurants and 130 shops, for example. At the post office in Zurich's airport, passengers can telephone or send telegrams anywhere in the world from private cabins equipped with chairs. At Rome's airport, you can buy the complete ingredients for an Italian meal, including the frying pan. The duty-free shop at Paris' Charles de Gaulle Airport holds sales on its quor. Many airport banks will open an account for a traveler assing through, sell him gold bar or change money. Yet, each airport faithfully reflects its national character.

Land at Charles de Gaulle and you are immediately involved in modern France's passion for advanced technology. It is a reflection of the country's single-minded, European determination to be modern, not to miss out on any more industrial revolutions.

Charles de Gaulle's Aerogare I is not really an airport at all. It is a kind of space station, designed to give passengers the sense of doing something more exciting than hopping into an old jumbo for the ride back to New York, just as the French try to upgrade their trains by making them feel like airplanes. Old-fashioned arrival and departure lounge are rechristened "satellites." Passengers are swept along on moving walkways that first soar dizzy upward inside transparent tubes suspended across a huge internal court, then plunge onward through dark subterranean tunnels where bright advertisements flash like jewels in some Aladdin's Cave.

The airport is all aluminum, bare concrete and bright primary colors. Glowing signs point the way to city taxis, restrooms, bars, currency exchanges, the post office and so on. But as with France itself, the modernity and efficiency seem only skin deep; the anarchy and negativism so deeply ingrained in the national character keep rearing through. Luggage carts are always on the wrong side of the customs barrier, and porters do not exist, so be prepared to haul your bag. Be prepared, too, for long delays getting through

passport control; there are never enough officers on duty when a jumbo jet disgorges its cargo, and they spend hours checking unusual passports on little computers that tend to break down.

Charles de Gaulle has excellent public transport into town as well. Buses will whisk you to the Porte Maillot for 27 francs (about \$3.40) a head or the combination bus and train to the Gare du Nord for 18 francs (about \$2.20). This is a good saving for single passenger on the taxi fare of more than 100 francs (\$12), but no real saving if there are two or three of you and will need a taxi to your hotel from the bus terminal.

To Frankfurt, gateway to the well-regulated Bundesrepublik Deutschland, where absolutely every need a traveler might experience has been anticipated with thoroughness, down to the bulbous female figure superimposed on an arrow that guides customers to Dr. Müller's Airport Sex Shop.

Again, passport control is rapid and customs virtually invisible, but departing passengers will find the anti-terrorist precautions unusually onerous, with long waits to clear one's baggage through the X-ray machine and oneself through the electronic hoop. The Germans are also serious about allowing passengers only one article of hand luggage in the aircraft cabin. But by the time they notice you are carrying several items it is too late to put them in the hold, so you will receive only a scolding.

The Zurich airport, like Switzerland itself, boasts West Germany's virtues without the rougher edges. Security is discreet, the banks are always open and there are plenty of baggage carts. Remember, too, that the city is connected by an overhead bridge directly to its own major railway station. And the Swiss, who know a thing or two about mountain railways, have invented a baggage cart that fits onto the escalators running up to the bridge, so you can push your luggage right across onto the platform.

ARRIVE in Brussels and you are in the world of the Belgians — a hospitable, cozy world, much given to eating but strained by linguistic rivalry between the nation's French- and Dutch-speaking halves. It is all there, the coziness and the linguistic enmity, from the moment you land at Zaventem airport.

Before even approaching the passport control desk, you can stop off for beer and french fries, Belgium's national snack, at the self-service restaurant near the duty-free shop. And it is a good idea to do so if you see a line at the passport desk. Belgian police are very slow. While you wait, little birds fly and twitter inside the tent-like glass terminal, creating a pleasant summery atmosphere all year. And the airport has a convenient gallery where friends can watch for arriving passengers or wave goodbye to departing ones.

While waiting for your baggage in the customs hall, turn the time to good use by clearing up any accommodation or travel queries with the helpful multilingual hostesses at the information stand. You can also change money there while you wait, or complete the paperwork for renting a car.

Once through customs remember that a small, comfortable train links the airport basement with the center of town, a 10-minute ride that costs 50 Belgian francs (about \$1) and enables passengers to avoid Europe's most avaricious taxi drivers.

Seasoned travelers generally vote London's Heathrow Airport Europe's worst. Sprawling, underheated, shoddily built, inadequately equipped with mobile walkways, escalators and luggage carts, Heathrow accurately reflects Britain's declining economic power. Unfortunately, it is also Europe's largest and busiest airport, adding crowds and a general air of confusion to its other shortcomings.

Southern Europe's airport crowds can seem scary when you are leaving, too. At first sight that mass of humanity crowding around the check-in counter or passport control portends a long, hot, disagreeable wait. The heart sinks. But stride on resolutely. Chances are most of the assembled throng are merely bidding farewell to a departing relative and will melt away at your advance.



Waiting at the check-in counters at Heathrow's Terminal 3.

So avoid arriving with a lot of hand baggage — you will have to carry it a long way. However, if you check your baggage, you will have a long time to get it back. At the immigration desk, separate lines for both British passport holders and Common Market citizens make everyone else feel distinctly third class. And don't decide to call the folks back home to say you have made it safe and sound unless you have a pocketful of British coins. Heathrow has only pay phones.

Southern Europe's airports are different. Colorful, lively, notably less clean and less efficient. So whether you are coming or going, you will need reserves of patience, good humor and an indomitable will to survive.

Arriving at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci, at Lisbon, or in Athens, you finally clear passport control, seize your suitcases — not a baggage cart in sight — and charge out through the door at the end of the customs hall. And there it is: a solid wall of pulsating, excited humanity eagerly waiting for friends, relatives or perhaps just for anyone fool enough to fall into their clutches. Grandmothers jostle with youths, babies scream, old men puff at billowing pipes and a hundred pleading voices offer in urgent, broken English to find you a taxi, carry your bags, change your money or show you a hotel. Hands pluck constantly at your sleeve. Look around or hesitate for one second and you are lost. You will never shake them off. The only tactic is to pretend you live here and are not fair game. Push through resolutely, making straight for the marked exits or taxi ranks, looking as if you know exactly where you are going.

If you need to buy fire at Leonardo da Vinci remember that upon leaving customs, the exchange is to the right, while legitimate taxis are to the left. At Athens, like Brussels, arriving passengers can change money at one of the banks in the baggage collection hall before clearing customs. Another tip about Athens: Arriving passengers will see a big sign directing them to declare their foreign currency at a special office so as to be able to take it out again.

See page 9 for the first part of a guide to individual airports.

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Music by Bernstein West

by Nancy Mills

LOS ANGELES — Everybody has heard Elmer Bernstein's music. A Hollywood film composer, he has scored 160 movies and received 10 Academy Award nominations, including "Trading Places" this year. He got an Oscar for "Thoroughly Modern Millie" in 1967.

But hardly anyone can hum a piece of Elmer Bernstein music that they heard in the movies. The one familiar Bernstein tune is, in fact, a piece of music made famous in the Marlboro commercial, a robust tune of bars that exuded masculine derring-do.

Bernstein originally wrote that theme for "The Magnificent Seven," but according to him, "United Artists decided the music didn't warrant having an album put out. [He's had 40 soundtrack albums released.] Then the Marlboro people saw the film and thought the music would be great for a he-man cigarette ad. At the time they were still mainly to ladies and they wanted macho image. So they used the theme from United Artists."

"I was never involved with the commercial. Yet, when I do concerts and conduct 'The Magnificent Seven' theme, people nudge each other and say, 'That's the Marlboro music!'"

Bernstein can smile about it now, but as a former president of the Composers and Lyricists Guild of America he was closely involved in the guild's class action suit to protect composer's copyrights. "It was solved by settlement," he says, "but not to my satisfaction."

Bernstein is a classically trained concert pianist who decided 34 years ago there had to be more in life than touring and giving piano recitals. "It was too confining," he recalls of his 11 years of performing.

"When I was in the army during World War II, I'd composed some music for Armed Forces Radio. Then in 1950, someone I'd known in the army had written a book which was going to be made into a movie, and he asked me to come to Hollywood to write the music. The film was 'Saturday's Hero,' starring John Derek."

"After I finished it," he continues, "I went back to New York. But then I got there, I wasn't sure why I'd left Hollywood. When I went back to do my second picture, I stayed. I thought I wanted to compose, and it was a good way to make money. It was very dumb of me to make a lot of money. That was never part of the scheme."

Now 62 but looking considerably younger, Bernstein is one of Hollywood's most respected composers. He lives in Santa Barbara with his second wife and two teen-age daughters. His two sons are in the film business. One is a lawyer at a Hollywood studio. The other, Peter, is a budding film composer.

"Peter started to orchestrate for me a couple years ago," his father says proudly. "Now he's composed for four or five films, including Bo Derek's new movie 'Bo-lero.' The Dereks wanted me, but I was lured up on 'Ghostbusters' (the upcoming Dan Ackroyd-Bill Murray comedy). I recommended Peter and said I would supervise the music."

On this particular day Bernstein had just returned from Rome and the "Bo-lero" project. "The Dereks turned out to be utterly charming," he reports. Of the film, currently embroiled in a pre-release battle over how much of Bo's body can be R-rated, he says, "There are two reasonably explicit love scenes, but in my opinion it's not an X film."

But "Bo-lero" is his son's project and Bernstein must get going on the score for "Ghostbusters."

EHAD been involved with the film from the beginning. "If a composer is brought in at the end and given four weeks to produce the score," he explains, "it's really bad. Gestation is very important. As far as writing notes down, that comes in the last few weeks. But writing notes is the easy part. The hard part is using ideas, a concept, how to handle the music."

The gestation period is over on "Ghostbusters" and Bernstein is out to sit down at his piano and "start to fool around with the things in my head. After three days at the piano, if I really get hung up, I'll go through the score, see what's easiest and attack that. That's how I get something done and build up my confidence."

"Music is like writing. It's simply a language that deals in sounds rather than words. In fact, it's easier than writing because the film divides a structure to hang the sounds on."

The average amount of music in a movie, Bernstein says, is somewhere between 25 and 30 percent of the length of the movie. "Ghostbusters" is 63 percent music, which means a 75-minute score, or the length of two symphonies. Somehow or other I'm going to write all that in four weeks. There's no leeway for making mistakes. Mistakes are heard down through the ages."

During his three decades in the film business, Bernstein has scored a wide range of pictures. His versatility, he says, comes from his bidding interest in all forms of music.

"Early in my career when I wrote a jazz score for 'The Man with the Golden Arm,' people thought I was a jazz composer." Then he bid in biblical pictures, including "The Ten Commandments," fore moving on to what he calls "sensitive" films: "Desire Under

the Elms," "Birdman from Alcatraz," "To Kill a Mockingbird." With "The Magnificent Seven," he moved into westerns. "I was doing westerns for ages," he says. "I think I did John Wayne's last seven pictures."

Now, thanks to the director John Landis, he's concentrating on comedy. "In 1977 I got a call from John, who was a childhood friend of my son Peter," Bernstein recalls. "He said, 'I have this film which I'd like you to see. It's called 'Animal House.'"

"When he told me what it was about, I said, 'It sounds bad.' However, I went to see it. The idea John had appealed to me, so I decided to do it. He wasn't looking for 'Big C' comedy music. He wanted to treat the music seriously and let the comedy come through on its own."

Since "Animal House," Bernstein has scored all of Landis's pictures. "I've gotten my greatest credits with John," he says. "He has the craziest ideas. For 'The Blues Brothers,' which didn't have a score, he said, 'I need 30 seconds of music for when John Belushi is hit with a ray of light in church.' My credit read 'God music by Elmer Bernstein.'

When Landis was making Michael Jackson's 14-minute music video "Thriller," he intended to use some of Bernstein's music from "American Werewolf in London." "That didn't work out, so I wrote two minutes of new stuff." It was played during Jackson's transformation into a werewolf, and the credit read "Scary music by Elmer Bernstein."

"Trading Places" came into my life at a wonderful moment," he says. "I was in New York working on a musical called 'Medin.' For my sins I had been tempted to go back to Broadway. I guess I was due for some punishment. It was a loathsome experience. I don't feel comfortable on Broadway. I don't totally understand that medium. In the midst of all that, John showed me the first 'Trading Places' rushes."

Delighted to be working on a project he liked, Bernstein immediately suggested two ways to score the movie — 1940s big band or Mozart. Landis picked Mozart. "Trading Places" is a very complex film," Bernstein observes. "The plot takes a long time to get going, so we wanted the score to be clear and strong. Mozart is very clear and concise. Almost all the music is based on classical pieces, either by direct quotes or stylistically."

When Bernstein first started composing for movies, someone gave him the title "Bernstein West" so that he wouldn't be confused with the other Bernstein — Leonard. (The two pronounce their family name differently — Elmer says "Bernstein." However, he never lost touch with his classical roots. He recently wrote a concerto featuring the *oder Martenot*, an electrically powered keyboard instrument.

"I wish I hadn't stayed away from the classical music field for so long," he says. He's critical of current pop music: "It's become so parochial that you have to be a specialist to write it." He's more optimistic about American classical music: "There's something going on which I think I like — a tendency to return to a more lyrical kind of statement."

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Still using her maiden name, Bernstein found herself in a small-town theater in Liberec, 60 kilometers (37 miles) from Brno, but when local officials found out her married name, she was discharged. She suffered a similar fate during children's shows in a provincial cultural center.

When her mother moved the Moravian industrial city of Ostrava, she found Bernstein work as a guest artist at the two leading theaters. To be near his wife, Bernstein took a job as a laborer at a steel works in Ostrava.

It was second nature for both to sign a January 1977 declaration of human rights in the light of the 1975 Helsinki Treaty — whereupon the police routed them out of bed in the middle of the night and took them down to headquarters for an all-day interrogation. Bernstein was told not to bother to go back to work. Bernstein rushed to the theater just in time to play her bit as a wood sprite in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The next evening, however, the stage doorman told her she was barred.

It was Bernstein who saved their skin. Silenced by the language barrier in their new home, she fell back on her mime training, and spoke out more eloquently than ever before. She fished out a pantomime script by another Charter 77 signer, the poet-painter Jiri Kolar, now living in Paris. Called "The Light of the World," it ran 45 minutes and required one whole performer plus an arm, which Bernstein had himself ac

credited as the local correspondent of the Palach Press, which disseminates Czechoslovak samizdat and is named after a student who set fire to himself in Prague's Wenceslas Square as a protest against censorship. Bernstein was so emasculated when he made the rounds of foreign correspondents trying to interest them in his exposés that instead he interested their wives in feeding him. On the way out, he would ask his hosts to buy the pamphlets he'd just left with them.

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Then came the first glimmer of hope. In the future over the persuasion of Charter 77 signatory Bruno Kreisky, then the Austrian chancellor, said his country would give asylum to dissidents who emigrated. The Bernsteins went back to the police station, said they were interested, and were told to obtain "recommendations

for emigration" from their former employer.

The Bernsteins were then given passports — valid for four months: the first two had to be spent in Czechoslovakia and then they had to leave for good during the second two months. "Suddenly," Kolar recalls, "we were foreigners with visas to our own country."

On July 7, 1977, the three Bernsteins boarded a bus in Brno for the three-hour ride to Vienna. They took two suitcases from their library of 1,800 books followed by train. Bernstein noted superstitiously that the date was 7/7/77 and there were 13 passengers aboard the bus.

In Vienna, they were offered overnight lodgings by an Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; they parlayed this into three weeks of hospitality as they struggled to get on their feet. Neither spoke German nor had any friends here.

Bernstein worked as a walk-on in the Volkstheater and a cloakroom attendant in another theater. Her husband had himself accredited as the local correspondent of the Palach Press, which disseminates Czechoslovak samizdat and is named after a student who set fire to himself in Prague's Wenceslas Square as a protest against censorship. Bernstein was so emasculated when he made the rounds of foreign correspondents trying to interest them in his exposés that instead he interested their wives in feeding him. On the way out, he would ask his hosts to buy the pamphlets he'd just left with them.

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TRAVEL

Down to Earth in the Agora

by Robert W. Stock

ATHENS — "Pardon me," she said, a small, neat Belgian woman with a teen-age daughter in tow. "Have you found the shoemaker's shop?" When I shook my head, she frowned fiercely. "Simon's shop," she said, pointing to a page in her guidebook. "It's where Socrates came to have his boots fixed. You wouldn't want to miss it."

The sun was high in the sky, but only a handful of tourists were exploring the jumble of pillars and monuments in the Agora, the ancient marketplace of Athens. The crowds were a few hundred yards to the south, marching up the broad steps and through the mighty portals of the Acropolis.

To be sure, there is nothing quite like that rocky fortress crowned by the Parthenon. It conjures up scenes of bloody siege, of priestly procession — the glory that was Greece. The only thing missing is a sense of what ancient Athens was really all about. For that, visit the Agora.

There in the remains of the marketplace is the answer to a conundrum: How could those pale, stately orators of our history books have given rise to the race of warmhearted hotheads inhabiting modern Greece? In fact, the ancients who thronged the 30-acre (12-hectare) site — the lawyers and barbers, the statesmen and hucksters — were a lively, down-to-earth lot.

The clues are everywhere: the wide highway where chariot races were run, the sunken seating from a first century B.C. concert hall, the remains of a building of which Apuleius wrote: "In front of the painted stoa, with these two eyes, I saw a conqueror devout a cavalry sword sharpened to a very keen point."

In the Agora, unlike the Acropolis, you can walk on paths trod by the ancient Greeks and touch the objects that were part of their everyday lives. You can search out not just the shop of the shoemaker Socrates used, but the stoa where the ill-kempt, ugly genius held forth and the prison where he spent his final month before drinking hemlock.

You can run your fingers over two pitted marble posts, a few yards apart, that bear this message in Greek letters: "I am the boundary marker of the Agora." They were set there beside an entrance to the marketplace 2,500 years ago. You can stroll among the pillars of the remarkably preserved Temple of Hephaestos, built around the same time; the Parthenon is more beautiful, but guards and ropes keep you far away. Or you can track in various parts of the site, the complex, elegant arrangements for water supply and drainage. A water mill, for example, from A.D. 450, or the actual channels that carried off rainwater a thousand years earlier, (With minimal maintenance, that drainage system still performs its function.)

In fact, if you squint a bit, you can see the spirits of the ancient Athenians striding briskly past the boundary markers, ready to spend a good part of the day trading stories in the shade of a pillared portico or shopping at the butcher's.

There was also important business to be conducted in the Agora — at the law courts, for



The reconstructed stoa, now a museum.

example, or at the Tholos, the town hall. The round foundations of the Tholos are still there for the clambering, as are the remains of a marble pedestal known, dauntingly enough, as the Peribolos of the Eponymous Heroes. Drafts of new laws were posted on this pedestal to give citizens a chance to think about them.

DEMOCRACY got its first airing in the Agora, along with some other notions that have determined how we of the West think about politics, beauty and morality. Those gossips and storylines, after all, included the likes of Phidias, Sophocles, Euripides and Herodotus. What you are trying to get in touch with, literally and spiritually, is the site of what was, arguably, the most remarkable flowering of human creativity in history.

To some degree, you can achieve that goal in the Agora's museum, housed in the Stoa of Attalos, rebuilt 30 years ago — a most incongruous-looking addition to the site. The museum — and the Agora — are open Monday through Saturday from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Sunday from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Some of the memorable items: a child's comode from the sixth century B.C.; shards of pottery, known as ostraka, that citizens used in voting for or against an ostracism; a piece of a cup labeled

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"property of Simon" and thought to have belonged to Socrates's shoemaker.

But a museum is a museum. For the frisson of an encounter with the ancients in their everyday lives, the odds are better in the marketplace itself.

One reason for the popularity of the Acropolis over the Agora is that up there, you can see buildings on a scale that conjures up a scene from the glorious past. Except for the Hephaistos and the Stoa of Attalos and a handful of giant statues, the Agora of today is basically a giant rockpile. Time and invading armies have reduced the dozens of noble buildings and hundreds of monuments to foundation stones and the stumps of pillars.

So you need a lively imagination — and the good guidebook ("The Athenian Agora: Guide to the Excavation and Museum") put out by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens) sold on the site — to re-create the scene in your mind's eye. And you need a full measure of the kind of determination shown by that Belgian woman in search of Simon. Thus provisioned, you can put yourself into direct, physical communication with the daily life and times of Socrates and company. You won't want to miss it.

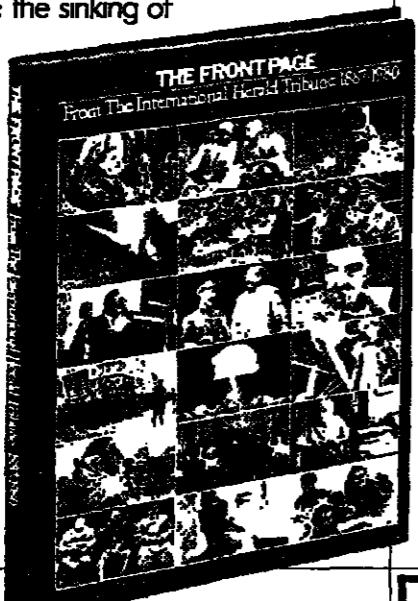
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3. MUSIC LOVER'S
EUROPE

Restaurants: Towering Success

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — The answer to the perennial restaurant question in Paris — "What's new, what's in?" — is Jules Verne, the high-tech restaurant on the second level of the Eiffel Tower. It goes without saying that the view is a knockout, and the food is far, far better than one would expect at Paris's most famous tourist attraction.

What is surprising is that since its midwinter opening Jules Verne has attracted not hordes of tourists, but rather a chic, well-dressed Parisian crowd. Tables are at a premium — reserve at least a week in advance for lunch, several weeks for dinner — at this elegant, contemporary spot instantly become popular with businessmen for lunch, and with couples and groups at dinner.

In the evening, until 11 P.M., there's a sleek piano bar sporting the same spectacular view, where you can just stop in for a leisurely drink. And unlike other food establishments in the tower, the Jules Verne has a private elevator for its clients, so you're not forced to queue up with tourists to reach your destination.

The cuisine, prepared under the direction of Louis Grondard, a 1979 *Meilleur Ouvrier de France*, is fresh and uncomplicated, allowing for a light and simple lunch or hearty dinner. Best bets include the *salade landaise* (a good slice of foie gras on a bed of greens), the *saumon frais et légumes au papillote* (fresh, light salmon cooked and served in parchment paper), and the *méli-mélo de sole en marinade aux pâtes fraîches* (fresh sole served with plenty of crunchy vegetables, mussels and a serving of fresh pasta).

The cheese tray is appealing and the dessert cart definitely worth saving room for. On one visit, we sampled four or five selections from the rolling table, including a pair of *clafoutis* and chocolate cake, both exceptionally fresh and expertly rendered.

Service, unfortunately, is not always up to the level of the cuisine. At one lunch, we asked for the wine list four times before it was sent, and the first course arrived before the wine was uncorked, which is not only annoying but deplorable. The restaurant has also taken up the disagreeable American custom of seating early arrivals at the bar, rather than their reserved table, to wait for the rest of the party.

And, though the high-tech, gray-and-black decor is appealing, the high-intensity lamps on each table are disastrous for the wine: Within 15 minutes, the heat of the lamp warms the wine several degrees. Maybe they'll start serving white wine with ice cubes. The wine list is small and fairly high-priced, though good bets include the 1978 *Pavillon Rouge*, made from Château Margaux's younger vines, at 190 francs, and the 1976 *Château Talbot*, at 200 francs.

The cheese tray is appealing and the dessert cart definitely worth saving room for. On one visit, we sampled four or five selections from the rolling table, including a pair of *clafoutis* and chocolate cake, both exceptionally fresh and expertly rendered.

For some years, Jean-Jacques Jouyet was the darling of the nouvelle cuisine set, and he turned out some distinctively original

and spectacular nouvelle offerings in his minuscule Montmartre restaurant. Having transferred to the larger Art Deco dining room on the Right Bank (the site of the former *Boeuf sur le Toit*), the chef seems to have lost all his talent and originality. The food offered at the new location is not only bland and unappealing, but downright insulting to the palate.

At one recent dinner, service was passive and rather condescending, the wine list amateurish and the food lacked appeal. The first-course offering of mussels in curry sauce was totally ordinary, the wild kidneys were far from fresh, and if the same sweet and overreduced sauce served with both the kidneys and lamb chops did not come from a can, it might as well have. The desserts — tasteless sorbets and nondescript cakes — offer no consolation.

Hédiard's newest effort, the contemporary first-floor dining room above the newly expanded complex of shops on Place de la Madeleine, offers much but delivers very little. The bright plant-filled dining room, open since early March, serves breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner, a fine idea in a neighborhood where restaurants offering quick, simple meals are at a premium.

Two recent visits, for lunch and for afternoon tea, suggest that Hédiard ought to stick to selling coffee and confitures. One lunch was much like a Keystone Kops routine: Service was slow, inept and thoroughly insulting that our group of seven almost rose from the table after an hour, still awaiting wine and food. Imagine a waiter who, first, brings a red wine when a white has been ordered, begins to uncork it without a word, then, when questioned, insists that the white Graves ordered — a Château Bouscail, clearly noted on the wine list — does not exist. Only after a bit of frustrating bickering were we told that, yes, the wine did indeed exist, they just didn't happen to have it that day.

The unimaginative and mediocre food, which arrived in waves, was cold, but served on plates so hot that the young and inexperienced waitresses shrieked with pain as they, at last, delivered the long-delayed offerings. Such disasters don't seem to deter the chic crowd that fills the restaurant at lunch, making same-day reservations impossible. Tea was not better: Service was lackadaisical, the three or four cakes and tarts nondescript, the tea simply ordinary. When in the neighborhood at tea time, you're better off waiting for a table at Ladureé, at 16 Rue Royale, where the scene is worth an admission price, and the macaroons, when fresh, a true delight.

Jules Verne, the Eiffel Tower, seconde level, Paris 7; tel: 555.61.44. Open daily. 170-franc (\$21) menu, not including wine or service. A la carte, about 350 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: American Express, Visa, Diners Club. Menus at 150 and 250 francs, not including wine or service.

Les Semaines, 34 Rue du Colisée, Paris 8; tel: 256.16.82. Closed Sunday and Monday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa, Diners Club. Menus at 150 and 250 francs, not including wine or service.

Hédiard, 21 Place de la Madeleine, Paris 8; tel: 266.09.00. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa, Diners Club. A la carte, about 180 francs a person, including wine and service.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

(Handel) Sir Charles Groves conductor.

•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).

Royal Ballet — April 18: "Rhapsody" (Rachmaninoff) "Enigma Variations" (Elgar) "Les Noces" (Stravinsky).

Royal Opera — April 16: "Capuleti e Montecchi" (Bellini) Riccardo Muti conductor.

•Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 278.99.16).

BALLET — April 14: "Giselle" (Adam).

•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).

EXHIBITION — To May 28: "The Pre-Raphaelites."

BELGIUM

HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel: 090.40.24).

CONCERT — April 18: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Dmitri Alekseevitch Repine, conductor.

•Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).

April 14: Berlin Symphony Orchestra (Tchaikovsky).

April 19 and 20: Berlin Song Academy, Symphony Orchestra, Hans Hilföld conductor (Bach).

•Amsterdam, Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 63.21.58).

EXHIBITIONS — To May 20: "Bernhard Schultze, Paper-work 1946-1983."

•Städtetheater (tel: 77.36.66).

OPERA — April 29: "Un Ballo in Maschera" (Verdi) Anton Giuliano conductor.

•Werkspoor (tel: 53.24.40).

JAZZ — April 20: "Dixie and Swing" (Gustav Mayr) Jazz Stampede.

•Rock'n'Roll (tel: 24.15) David Gilmour conductor.

•Café Theater (tel: 63.64.64).

THEATER — To April 28: "1984" (Overall English speaking theater).

•Jahrhunderthalle (tel: 305.66.22).

EXHIBITION — To May 20: "Bernhard Schultze 1883-1943."

•HAMBURG, Kunsthalle (tel: 33.10.21).

EXHIBITION — To May 9: "Leonardo da Vinci: Nature and Landscapes."

•Seestadtoper (tel: 35.15.55).

OPERA — April 15: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).

April 18: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).

April 19: "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (Wagner).

•Metropolitain Museum (tel: 823.69.21).

EXHIBITION — To May 27: French Arts and Graphics.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 74.87.71).

Amsterdam, Philharmonic Orchestra (tel: 41.14.14).

•April 14: Gabriel Chmura conductor, Maria-Joao Pires piano (Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schubert).

April 16, 17, 19, 20: "The Passion According to St. Matthew" (Bach).

RECITAL — April 14: Bella Davidovich piano (Chopin).

•Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).

National Ballet — April 18-20: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — April 15: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

April 16: "I Puritani" (Bellini).

NORWAY

OSLO, Concert Hall (tel: 20.93.33).

Norwegian Opera Choir — April 14: "The Requiem" (Verdi

TRAVEL

Europe's Airports: Getting There, Getting Out, Staying Over

Following is a first part of a guide to 12 major airports in Western Europe, as well as Israel's Ben Gurion. The material is intended to help the arriving or departing traveler get through, shop at or stop over at each airport as easily as possible. Not all categories apply to each airport; features characteristic of the individual terminals have been stressed. The second part will appear on April 20.

LONDON**Heathrow Airport****ARRIVAL**

Passport and Customs: Heathrow is divided into three terminals. Terminal 1 basically serves British and Irish airlines, although British Airways flights to Chicago and Miami also go through it. Terminal 2 has all the European airlines, and Terminal 3 the intercontinental flights and the Concorde. If you have any problems with walking, ask for a wheelchair, since the corridors are very long and the moving walkways are split into various sections with a short walk between each section.

Baggage: Baggage is slow to arrive at Heathrow. There are plenty of baggage carts and porters in brown uniforms around. A tip of 50 pence (£1) a bag is usual, although the porters' services are technically free.

Currency Exchange: At Terminal 3 in the arrivals lounge there is a branch of Barclays Bank open 24 hours every day. In the departures lounge is a branch open from 6:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. Terminals 1 and 2 have branches of Midland Bank open from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. every day. The airport banks charge about 1 percent higher commission than banks in town.

Connections: Even if you have to transfer between terminals you can often avoid going through immigration, or passport control. There are free buses running continuously between the terminals on both sides — before passport control — and landside, after control. The Heathrow-Gatwick helicopter service, £22 if not included in your ticket, has 10 flights a day, roughly every hour from 7:55 A.M. to 7:35 P.M. For tickets and information go to the transfer desk in the Immigration Hall, or ask at a British Airways desk. There is also a bus, which is considerably cheaper, £3.50 during the day, and £7 for the few night runs, but allow at least 1 hour 10 minutes for the journey.

GETTING TO TOWN

Bus: One convenient way into central London is the Airbus Airbus 1 (A1) goes to Victoria Station with stops along Cromwell Road and Sloane Street. A2 goes to Paddington Station with stops on Holland Park Avenue and along Baywater Road. A3 runs to Euston Station with stops in Hammersmith, on Kensington High Street and at Marble Arch. The trips average about an hour. Each costs £2.50, or £1 for children, no matter where you get off. The buses stop at all three terminals. The drivers are very helpful and will accept dollars, French francs and Deutsche marks at roughly the bank rate, including bills up to £100.

Taxis: Heathrow is outside London, but counts as part of the metropolitan area, so taxis must go by the meter. The journey into central London takes about 45 minutes, except from about 7:30 to 10 A.M. and going out of London from 4:30 to 7 P.M., when you should calculate about 1 hour 15 minutes. The fare will be about £15, plus a £2 tip, or perhaps £20 plus a £3 tip during rush hour.

Subway: Heathrow is on the Piccadilly line of the subway system or Underground. The trip into London costs about £1.50 depending on what station you're going to. The Underground station is connected by corridor — a rather long walk — with all the terminals. To Piccadilly Circus the trip takes about 45 minutes.

DEPARTURE

VAT: There are refund offices for the value added tax, or sales tax, in each terminal both before and after passport control. If you have packed the items for which you are claiming the tax refund and plan to check them it is better to go to the VAT office before checking in, since the customs officer may insist on seeing the items before signing the form. If they are in your hand luggage it's quicker to go to the desk after passport control.

Shops: There are bookshops in each terminal with a wide selection. The bookshops also sell traditional English candy, and there is a shop with Arab candy, called Samadi Sweets, at terminal 3. The duty-free shops vary slightly from terminal to terminal, not in price but in selection. The assortment in the duty-free shops at Heathrow is generally larger than that at Gatwick but the prices at the shops which are under the same ownership, are the same. (For examples, see the listing for Gatwick shops, below.)

LAYOVER

Restaurants and Bars: All the restaurants in Heathrow are run by Trusthouse Forte. In each terminal there are basically three styles, and though the names vary they have the same menus and prices. The cheapest and quickest is the self-service counter open from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. with a selection of juices, yogurts, cereals or cellophane-wrapped sandwiches and fruit, or the Croissant Corner, open from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., where you can have a croissant for 30 pence. The next step up is a hamburger bar open from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M. Monday to Friday and until 6 P.M. on weekends. It serves various styles of breakfasts from £2.25, the hamburgers on the lunch menu start at £1.35. The main restaurants, open from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M., serve salads for about £4, sole fillet, lamb chops £3.50, omelets £2.50. All bars landside have a follow licensing hours, outside they're open 24 hours.

Hoteles: A 650-room hotel within the airport grounds, the Penta, has courtesy buses from 5:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. from all three terminals that will take you over in 10 minutes. A double room is £66. The restaurant serves French and English cuisine. Another nearby hotel, the Excelsior, is just before the tunnel that leads into Heathrow; a courtesy bus runs very half-hour during the day from all the terminals and during the night will pick you up if you call. A double room is £54. There are two restaurants and a coffee shop.

Services: Heathrow and Gatwick have medical centers for minor problems, ambulances or emergencies and facilities for nursing mothers, marked with a baby bottle. The business center at Heathrow (airport extension 757) can be used on an hourly or daily basis. An office costs £10 an hour, secretarial service £12, computers £25.

MISCELLANEOUS

Heathrow is one of the world's largest and busiest airports. It used also to be one of the most uncomfortable and slowest, but much has been done to improve it over the last few years. Moving walkways have made endless treks to and from the gates less painful, but though they don't break down as often as those at Charles de Gaulle, they do break down occasionally, and it is always slow. Heathrow's great advantage is its enormous numbers of flights almost anywhere. It may be one of the worst to try to rush through, however, so plan extra time.

Gatwick Airport**ARRIVAL**

Passport and Customs: All charter flights go to Gatwick, which now also has scheduled flights from more U.S. cities than any other European airport. It operates as an alternative to Heathrow in case of landing or strike problems there. Since most jumbo jets from the United States tend to arrive at the same time in the morning there are often long lines at passport control. Remember that Britain has extremely stringent quarantine rules: six months for all animals, including dead and stuffed ones.

Baggage: The airport prides itself on its fast baggage reclaim. It has opened a little lounge before the escalators leading to the baggage hall, with television sets that announce the arrival of the baggage for that flight, in hopes that this will ease some of the crowding around the belt. Porters, in brown uniform with orange shoulder tags, are plentiful, and since they're paid by the Airport Authority their services are technically free, although a 50-pence tip per bag is usual. There are also free baggage carts.

Currency Exchange: At Terminal 3 in the arrivals lounge there is a branch of Barclays Bank open 24 hours every day. In the departures lounge is a branch open from 6:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. Terminals 1 and 2 have branches of Midland Bank open from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. every day. The airport banks charge about 1 percent higher commission than banks in town.

Connections: Even if you have to transfer between terminals you can often avoid going through immigration, or passport control. There are free buses running continuously between the terminals on both sides — before passport control — and landside, after control.

The Heathrow-Gatwick helicopter service, £22 if not included in your ticket, has 10 flights a day, roughly every hour from 7:55 A.M. to 7:35 P.M. For tickets and information go to the transfer desk in the Immigration Hall, or ask at a British Airways desk. There is also a bus, which is considerably cheaper, £3.50 during the day, and £7 for the few night runs, but allow at least 1 hour 10 minutes for the journey.

GETTING TO TOWN

Bus: Flightline 777 is a nonstop bus service to and from Victoria Coach Station, 164 Buckingham Palace Road. It stops just outside the terminal on the upper level. The station in town, not to be confused with the Victoria Bus Station is about half a mile from the Victoria rail and Underground station. The coaches leave from 6:10 A.M. every half hour until 8:40 P.M., then hourly until 10:40 P.M. from London and 11 P.M. from Gatwick. Traveling time is officially an hour and 10 minutes, but in rush hour can be significantly more. It's the cheapest way from or to Gatwick — £2 one way, £3.80 round trip.

Taxis: From Gatwick, follow the signs for Airport Cars, the licensed taxi company. The fare will be about £25 to the center of town, plus a 10-percent tip.

Train: The most sensible way to get to and from Gatwick is the train connection with Victoria Station. At Gatwick, the train stops inside the terminal on a lower floor. At Victoria, use the entrance next to the National Tourist Information Office to platform 15. Trains leave every 15 minutes from 5:30 A.M. to 10 P.M., then every hour through the night. The journey now takes 40 to 50 minutes, but the Gatwick Express will start operating in May will cut the time to 30 minutes. The fare is £3.30 second class, or £5 first class. There are porters assigned to the platform.

Baggage: Carts are available. There are no porters at French airports.

Currency Exchange: The arrival-level counter at Charles de Gaulle 1 is open daily from 6:15 A.M. to 11:30 P.M., the departure-level counter from 6 A.M. to 11:30 P.M., the transit-area counter from 7:30 A.M. to 6 P.M. in Charles de Gaulle 2, the public and transit-area exchanges are open from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M. Rates at all are less favorable than at banks in town.

Services: Air France buses for Orly Sud and Orly Ouest leave every 30 minutes from Gate 36. The ride takes 50 to 75 minutes and costs 49 francs (about \$6.05). A free shuttle bus connects the two Charles de Gaulle terminals.

DEPARTURE

Checking In: There are three handling agents for all the airlines; yellow signs list which airline is handled by each. At the far end of the line of check-in desks is a late check-in counter. In late July and early August add half an hour to check-in time.

VAT: On the left as you come in is the tax refund office, which will stamp the form. British stores give you if your passport is from outside the European Community. You have to mail the form to the store, which will send you a refund of the tax.

Shops: There are shops on the balcony over the main lobby selling souvenirs, such as mugs or British flag socks at about £2 to £3, and wool sweaters from £20 up, but aside from the book store, which has a wider selection of books and magazines, it's probably better to leave any last-minute shopping to the departure lounge after passport control. There is quite a big duty-free shop in the lounge, but if you're on one of the flights that leaves from the satellite Gates 31-38 — go on through; there is another duty-free shop there that has most of the same items and is much less crowded. Wine is inexpensive and champagne is good value.

The malt whiskies at £11 are about 24 cheaper than in a store. The very old whiskies — a 20-year-old Bell's Royal Reserve at £13 — are

good value as well. There is a fair selection of perfumes and cosmetics, cardigans, sweaters and cashmere scarves for about £20 upward, but unless there is a sale they are not real savings.

LAYOVER

Restaurants and Bars: The Panorama Grill has a bar and restaurant. The bar is open only during licensing hours; the restaurant is open from 6:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. Until 10:30 A.M., it serves a full English breakfast with coffee or tea, juices, cereal, eggs and bacon or kidney, gravy, tomatoes and fried bread, or kipper for £4.25, or a smaller breakfast for £2.25. The lunch menu, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., offers salads at £5, steaks £8 and roasts about £7, with very modest wines at not-so-modest prices. The Garwick Pantry, open from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. in winter and to 8 P.M. in summer, serves a selection of pasta at £2.30, a ham or salmon and cottage cheese salad at £2.35 with French bread, for an excellent sandwich. During licensing hours a house wine is available. The London Pride, a self-service counter, is open 24 hours. If you are not in a terrible hurry it is worth going across the covered walkway to the Hilton. The Garden Restaurant, open from 7 A.M. to 10:45 P.M., overlooks the swimming pool. A good meal will cost about £13, and a nice house wine £7. There is also a coffee shop.

Hoteles: If you are stuck at Gatwick overnight the Hilton is the most convenient hotel. A single is £45 to £55, a double £55 to £69. The Copthorne Hotel in Copthorne, West Sussex, RH10PG, is probably the prettiest in the area. A 15-minute drive from the airport, it has a free bus service that leaves the airport every half-hour. The restaurant, open from noon to 3 P.M. for lunch and from 7 to 11 P.M. for dinner, has a choice of interesting dishes such as mussels Provençale, £3, quail £7.50, venison £7.30.

Services: Nonresidents may use the swimming pool, sauna and gym at the Hilton for £8 a day. There are also a hairdresser and barber and a business center in the hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS

Gatwick is smaller than Heathrow and its compact, modern design make it much quicker and easier for passengers to go through.

Sheila Gruson

PARIS**Charles de Gaulle****ARRIVAL**

Passport and Customs: There are two terminals — Aéroport 1, mostly for foreign airlines, and Aéroport 2, for Air France. Aéroport 1 is a circular building surrounded by seven satellites that deliver the arriving passenger on a moving walkway to the passport and hand-luggage customs clearing area. One line is for European Community nationals only. Aéroport 2 is uncomplicated, with short distances between gates and passport control.

Baggage: Carts are available. There are no porters at French airports.

Currency Exchange: The arrival-level counter at Charles de Gaulle 1 is open daily from 6:15 A.M. to 11:30 P.M., the departure-level counter from 6 A.M. to 11:30 P.M., the transit-area counter from 7:30 A.M. to 6 P.M. in Charles de Gaulle 2, the public and transit-area exchanges are open from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M. Rates at all are less favorable than at banks in town.

Services: Air France buses for Orly Sud and Orly Ouest leave every 30 minutes from Gate 36. The ride takes 50 to 75 minutes and costs 49 francs (about \$6.05). A free shuttle bus connects the two Charles de Gaulle terminals.

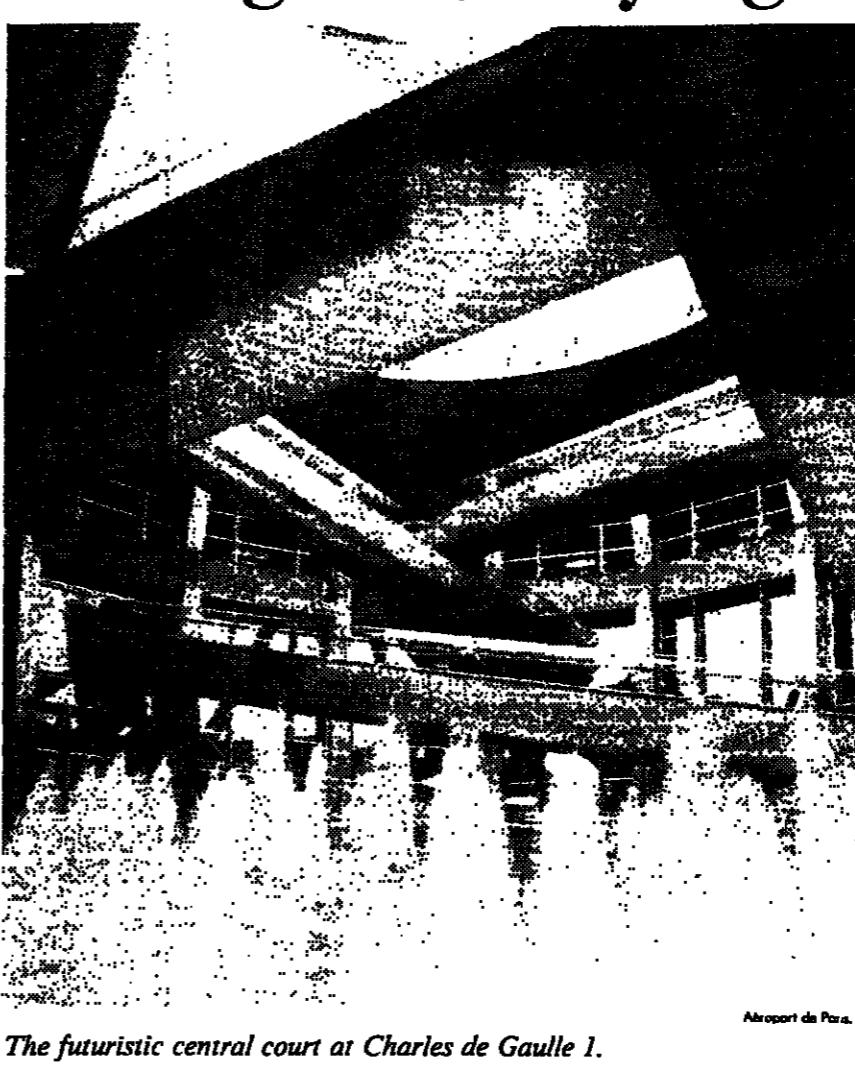
DEPARTURE

Checking In: There are three handling agents for all the airlines; yellow signs list which airline is handled by each. At the far end of the line of check-in desks is a late check-in counter. In late July and early August add half an hour to check-in time.

VAT: On the left as you come in is the tax refund office, which will stamp the form. British stores give you if your passport is from outside the European Community. You have to mail the form to the store, which will send you a refund of the tax.

Shops: There are shops on the balcony over the main lobby selling souvenirs, such as mugs or British flag socks at about £2 to £3, and wool sweaters from £20 up, but aside from the book store, which has a wider selection of books and magazines, it's probably better to leave any last-minute shopping to the departure lounge after passport control. There is quite a big duty-free shop in the lounge, but if you're on one of the flights that leaves from the satellite Gates 31-38 — go on through; there is another duty-free shop there that has most of the same items and is much less crowded. Wine is inexpensive and champagne is good value.

The malt whiskies at £11 are about 24 cheaper than in a store. The very old whiskies — a 20-year-old Bell's Royal Reserve at £13 — are



The futuristic central court at Charles de Gaulle 1.

Orly Sud**ARRIVAL**

Passports and Bars: Orly Sud has a third-floor restaurant with meals running about 160 to 240 francs a person. A brasserie for about 80 to 120 francs, and a bar. There are bars on the second floor and a cafe on the first. Maxim's at Orly Ouest serves until 9:45 P.M., for aperitif.

Hoteles: A double at the Hilton is about 600 francs. The Holiday Inn 480 francs, has a swimming pool, as does Prantel, 535 francs. Rates at the Hotel PLM Orly are about 270 francs for a double. There is free bus transportation to these hotels from Orly Sud. All have restaurants.

Services: Orly Sud offers baths and showers, a nursing room, post and telegraph offices, a medical office, a supermarket, a bank (9 A.M. to 5:45 P.M. Monday through Friday) and a drugstore.

MISCELLANEOUS

Orly is next to Rungis, the area to which the food markets of the old Les Halles moved, and you can eat very well there. Try Le Grand Pavillon Baldit across from the seafood pavilion, at 240 to 280 francs a person.

Gunilla K. Knutsson**ROME****Leonardo da Vinci****ARRIVAL**

Passport and Customs: Residents and nonresidents are channeled through the same booths, but lines generally move quickly. Thorough searching of suitcases is rare and clearing customs usually takes only a matter of minutes.

Baggage: Suitcases emerge slowly on a temporary revolving band. There is plenty of time to pick up a luggage cart. Porters, identifiable by orange uniforms, charge 1,000 lire (60 cents) a suitcase and should not be tipped.

Currency Exchange: There are four exchange offices; one in the arrival section, is open 7 A.M. to midnight seven days a week. Rates are comparable to those offered at banks in town.

Connections: After customs, signs point the way to a corridor that joins the international and domestic terminals.

GETTING TO TOWN

Taxis: They are plentiful and carts can go right up to the curb. The 20-minute trip to the center of Brussels costs about 600 francs and the tip is included.

Train: The run to the central and north stations in town is about every 20 minutes from 5:30 A.M. to 11 P.M. (more frequent during peak hours) and costs 60 francs. The trek from baggage claim is long, and the escalators and stairs make the use of a cart impossible.

NYSE Most Actives									
AT&T	2121	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.			
AEG	1578	142	135	142	+15	%			
AEGCO	1579	152	145	152	+15	%			
Alcatel	1192	18	15	18	+15	%			
Alcoa	1529	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1530	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1531	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1532	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1533	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1534	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1535	252	245	252	+15	%			
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Alcoa	1626	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1627	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1628	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1629	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1630	252	245	252	+15	%			
Alcoa	1631	252	245	252	+15	%			

U.S. Stocks Surge;
M-1 Is Lower, Page 10

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Electronics Radically Alter Methods of Land Surveying

By JOHN HOLUSHA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The application of modern electronics has radically altered the time-honored craft of land surveying. Until the changes of recent years, surveyors followed fundamentally the same techniques used by George Washington in the early 1700s as he surveyed northern Virginia for Lord Fairfax. The location of a distant point could be fixed by triangulation once the length of a base line and the angles from each end of the base to the point were measured. Once the second point is fixed, others can be determined, until the area in question is properly recorded.

The chains used in Washington's era to measure distances along the ground were replaced by metal tapes, which do not get longer as chains do when their links rub together in use. And more precise optical devices have allowed surveyors to see farther, but the basics of the system remained unchanged.

In recent years, however, the introduction of electronic distance measuring, or EDM, instruments, with microprocessor calculating capabilities, has given surveyors a much faster means of measuring distances and determining locations. They have largely displaced the tables of logarithms and the hours of detailed calculations formerly needed to produce survey results.

"Nowadays, if we want to know where point A is, we set up a reflector and send a signal from point B and read the distance out directly," said Eugene A. Glyson, a professor of civil engineering at the University of Michigan.

"EDM equipment can be very helpful," said Rajendra K. Aggarwala, a surveying and mapping specialist at the University of Michigan. "You can reduce manpower by using a two-man crew instead of four and you work 30 to 40 percent faster, depending on the task."

To find the location of a point, the measuring devices send out an electromagnetic beam, which could be a microwave, laser or ght outside the visible range. This beam is bounced off a reflector placed at the point back to the instrument.

By measuring the time that it took for the signal to reach the reflector and return, the distance can be determined. Since the speed of light through the atmosphere varies with temperature and barometric pressure, corrections for these factors are nited and included in the final reading.

Most shorter-range instruments use diodes that emit infrared light and are usable up to distances of two to three miles (3.2 to 8 kilometers). They are accurate to within five millimeters over short distances and about 15 millimeters over the maximum distance. They range in cost from \$4,000 to \$10,000.

Because these instruments have filters that permit only the unmitted light to be received, they can be used in direct sunlight without interference.

Electronic measurement of distance was originally developed as a result of World War II radar technology and used microaves to measure distances as long as 30 miles. Because the instruments were bulky and expensive, however, they remained impractical for most surveyors and were used mostly by organizations doing large-scale mapmaking.

But the shrinking size of electronic equipment and the advent of inexpensive microprocessor technology have made electronic distance measurement practical on a local scale. Nikon Inc.'s newest model, which measures up to one mile using an infrared beam, weighs only 4½ pounds (2 kilograms).

These instruments also solve the problem of how to measure across rivers, busy highways and inaccessible tracts of land, here it is not practical to use a tape.

The technology of electronic surveying is still developing at a rapid pace. "The emphasis now is on total stations," said Paul Auler, a vice president of Keuffel & Esser Co., one of about a dozen companies marketing electronic surveying equipment in the United States.

"With a total station you make all your measurements and ore the data in the instrument on the spot," Mr. Auler said. Then, when you get back to your home base, you just dump it all to a computer and it automatically graphs it out for you." Aside om the gain in time, he said, such a system eliminates the errors that inevitably creep in when data are transposed from a field notebook to a drafting board.

Professor Aggarwala said he did not anticipate that electronic devices would completely supplant the traditional tape and transit surveying system in the near future. "For one thing," he said, "tapes are more accurate over short distances."

CURRENCY RATES

Last interbank rates on April 12, excluding fees.

Dollars for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	\$	£	DM	F.F.	ITL	DM	S.F.	Yen
Yesterd.	2.948	4.23	112.80	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Today (a)	2.940	4.23	112.72	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Mon (b)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Tues (c)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Wed (d)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Thurs (e)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Fri (f)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sat (g)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sun (h)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Mon (i)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Tues (j)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Wed (k)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Thurs (l)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Fri (m)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sat (n)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sun (o)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Mon (p)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Tues (q)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Wed (r)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Thurs (s)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Fri (t)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sat (u)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sun (v)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Mon (w)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Tues (x)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Wed (y)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Thurs (z)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Fri (aa)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sat (bb)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sun (cc)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Mon (dd)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Tues (ee)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Wed (ff)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Thurs (gg)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Fri (hh)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sat (ii)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sun (jj)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Mon (kk)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Tues (ll)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Wed (mm)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Thurs (nn)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Fri (oo)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sat (pp)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sun (qq)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Mon (rr)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Tues (ss)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Wed (tt)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Thurs (uu)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Fri (vv)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sat (ww)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sun (xx)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Mon (yy)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Tues (zz)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Wed (aa)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Thurs (bb)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Fri (cc)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sat (dd)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Sun (ee)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Mon (ff)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Tues (gg)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Wed (hh)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09	121.92	97
Thurs (ii)	2.948	4.23	112.74	36.645	5.511	136.09		

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Crocker National Posts \$120.8-Million Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO — Crocker National Corp., 57 percent-owned by Midland Bank PLC of London, said Thursday it had a loss of \$120.8 million in the first quarter, compared with a profit of \$16.1 million, or 77 cents a share, a year earlier. The company cited problems with agricultural, real estate and energy loans.

Crocker, whose main subsidiary is Crocker National Bank, had reported a loss of \$57.2 million for the fourth quarter and a 1983 loss of \$10.4 million.

The company, which reduced its quarterly dividend to 30 cents a share from 60 cents earlier this year, said its board would review dividend policy again in June "to determine whether future dividends can prudently be made."

Crocker said that during the first quarter it had added \$147.6 million to its reserve for possible loan losses, primarily involving agricultural, real estate and energy. The net loan-loss reserve was \$285.9 million, or 1.6 percent of total loans, at the end of the quarter, up from \$153 million, or 0.96 percent, a year earlier.

Frank V. Cahouet, who joined Crocker National Bank last month as chairman and chief executive officer, said that the \$147.6-million provision was a necessary step toward strengthening Crocker's balance sheet and restoring its profitability.

"We believe we have provided for these problems and expect our provision for possible loan losses to decline substantially in future quarters," he said.

"It is clear that Crocker is well-capitalized and highly liquid, with \$1.1 billion of equity and approxi-

mately \$4 billion of its \$24.7 billion of assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents," he said.

Last December, Crocker announced a \$107-million special charge to earnings to augment its reserve and to write down real estate taken over by the bank through borrower defaults.

Crocker also reported that its assets in the first quarter dropped to \$24.6 billion from \$26.37 billion a year earlier.

"In the past three months, some borrowers in these [agricultural, real estate and energy] categories have been experiencing greater difficulty in making interest and principal payments, reflecting market conditions as well as interest rates which have risen more rapidly than expected at year-end," said John B. M. Place, chairman and chief executive officer of the holding company, Mr. Cahouet in a joint statement.

Mr. Cahouet was named in March to succeed Mr. Place as chairman and chief executive officer of the bank and president and chief operating officer of the holding company. Mr. Place will remain chairman and chief executive of the holding company.

In response to the Crocker report, Midland Bank's shares dropped to 364 pence (U.S.\$1.20) Thursday on the London Stock Exchange from 382 pence Wednesday.

Geoffrey W. Taylor, Midland's chief executive, said in London that Midland "is firm in its support for Crocker. We believe that Crocker's decision [to increase loan-loss reserves], while painful, is in the best interests of the business."

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

VW Will Omit Dividend for 2d Straight Year

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen will omit a dividend for the second consecutive year, the company indicated Thursday.

In a statement after its supervisory board meeting, VW said: "Extensive risk provisions, particularly at Latin American subsidiaries, and high costs associated with a change of models, weighed markedly on 1983 results." VW's last dividend was 5 Deutsche marks on 1981 results.

VW said it would seek at the annual meeting new authorized capital of 300 million DM to replace that amount expiring, it will also seek conditional capital for bond issues.

The company also said new conditional capital of 200 million DM being sought would allow it to raise convertible bonds with share warrants or bonds secured on earnings with a face value of up to 600 million DM and a maximum maturity of 15 years.

VW will ask shareholders to include in their approval for the conditional capital increase an agreement that bonds with share warrants can also be issued on subsidiaries abroad.

COMPANY NOTES

CRA Ltd. of Australia said it has not decided whether to exercise its option to acquire a stake in Klöckner-Werke AG, although it has discussed increasing its potential interest in the West German steelmaker. CRA said it acquired the option to take up equity in Klöckner in March 1983, when it underwent a 100-million-Deutsche-mark (\$38.5-million) Klöckner loan. This was followed last month by a secured loan of 34 million DM to Klöckner.

Interstate Motor Freight System Inc. of the United States and its nationwide tracking subsidiary have filed for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws. The Michigan-based concern now has 120 days to file a reorganization plan. The parent company listed with the court assets of about \$30 million and debts of more than \$50 million. Its subsidiary listed assets of \$21 million and had not completed a list of debts.

Kobe Steel Ltd. of Japan said it has received a 400-million-yen (\$1.8-million) order from China to supply an indirect-type aluminum extruding press and related equipment with an annual capacity of about 2,000 metric tons. The equipment will be China's first indirect-type machine for production of rigid-aluminum-alloy products for aircraft and industrial-machinery parts.

MCI Communications Corp.'s revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31 will be more than 50 percent above the fiscal 1983 level of \$1.07 billion, the senior vice president, William Conway, said.

He declined to forecast earnings for the year, but said results will be released in early May.

Papenburg, Gessmann, Gruber, an entrepreneurial group, has taken over the West German engineering company Hanomag GmbH in reorganization plan. The parent company listed with the court assets of about \$30 million and debts of more than \$50 million. Its subsidiary listed assets of \$21 million and had not completed a list of debts.

Sumitomo Corp. of Japan will probably show an increase in net income for the year ended March 1984 from the previous year, when net totaled 22.88 billion yen (\$101.6 million), the deputy general manager, Shoji Kishida, said. He

told a bankers' meeting Sumitomo America Corp.'s results will improve substantially on the previous year's, after a partial recovery in tubular-pipe and oil-exploration equipment.

Union Carbide Corp. said it expects to announce next week that its 1984 first-quarter earnings were more than double the previous year's \$48 million, or 69 cents per share.

Wometco Enterprises Inc., a Miami company with extensive broadcast and cable-television interests, received Federal Communications Commission approval for the sale of the company to Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., a New York-based investment concern.

The transaction is valued at \$842 million. Kohlberg has agreed to pay \$46.50 each for Wometco's 18.1 million shares. The transaction also includes the purchase of the 15-percent interest held by private stockholders in Wometco Cable TV Inc., and the assumption of Wometco's outstanding debt.

The seven-day average yield on the money market mutual funds rose in the week ended Wednesday to 9.25 percent from 9.15 percent the previous week, according to Donoghue's Money Fund Report, a trade journal based in Holliston, Mass., which follows 252 funds.

The 30-day average yield also rose, to 9.08 percent from 8.98 percent, Donoghue's said.

The gains came as yields on the investments continued to climb.

The increase, to \$172.3 billion in the week ended Wednesday, followed a decline of \$76.5 million in the funds' assets the previous week, according to the Washington-based mutual fund trade group. Over the past 14 weeks, the funds have increased by about \$8.7 billion and now are at the highest level since April 27, 1983.

The funds' assets hit a record high \$232.6 billion in the week ended Dec. 1, 1982.

The Investment Company Institute said that in the latest week, assets of 179 general purpose funds rose \$380 million to \$57.35 billion, assets of 85 broker-dealer funds increased \$121 million to \$79.18 billion.

The Associated Press

Carter Hawley Arranges \$900 Million in New Credit For Phone Gear

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Carter Hawley Hale's directors, fighting a \$1.1-billion takeover bid by Limited Inc., Thursday announced it has arranged \$900 million in new credit.

A company spokesman said the bank, headed by Bank of America, will be made available for general corporate purposes.

Limited, based in Columbus, Ohio, announced it intends to solicit the written consent of Carter Hawley Hale shareholders to elect a new board for the Los Angeles company.

But a spokesman for Carter Hawley Hale said the company has effectively stopped Limited's solicitation effort of shareholders until that day. Shareholders of record are those who can prove they own stock as of May 12.

Officials of Carter Hawley Hale, which is the parent company of Broadway, Neiman Marcus and Bergdorf Goodman department stores, also have said they will wait until next week before announcing how they plan on handling the unfriendly bid.

In a letter to shareholders Thursday, Philip Hawley, the chairman of the company, said the May 12 date was set in accordance with

the automaker's action "reflects the continued strength of the U.S. economy and the improved outlook for Ford." Ford reinstated payment of its dividend in 1983's third quarter after six quarters without a payment.

BELFAST — Shorts, the Belfast aerospace company, announced Thursday the £25-million-pound (\$35.8-million) sale of eight 360-model commuter planes to Wright Airlines of Cleveland.

The Associated Press

Turks Award ITT \$300-Million Pact For Phone Gear

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — ITT Corp. said Thursday it has won a \$300-million contract to supply Turkey with digital telephone exchanges and related equipment.

The contract, which involves local manufacturing, is the first stage in a 10-year program that should produce orders of at least \$900 million for ITT, an industry source said.

ITT said Turkey is the 17th country to order its System 12 switching equipment. It said the order was won in competition with Siemens AG of West Germany, Fujitsu of Japan and L.M. Ericsson of Sweden.

Northern Telecom Ltd. of Canada already makes switching equipment in Turkey through a local affiliate.

ITT said Turkey plans to spend \$6 billion over 10 years on telecommunications equipment. The country has 47 phones per 1,000 residents and aims to raise that figure to 140 per 1,000, the company said.

Shorts Sells Wright 8 Planes

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Shorts, the Belfast aerospace company, announced Thursday the £25-million-pound (\$35.8-million) sale of eight 360-model commuter planes to Wright Airlines of Cleveland.

The Associated Press

Money Market Funds Swell

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Assets of the nation's 327 money-market mutual funds rose \$647 million in the latest week, climbing to the highest level in almost a year, the Investment Company Institute said Thursday.

The gains came as yields on the investments continued to climb.

The increase, to \$172.3 billion in the week ended Wednesday, followed a decline of \$76.5 million in the funds' assets the previous week, according to the Washington-based mutual fund trade group. Over the past 14 weeks, the funds have increased by about \$8.7 billion and now are at the highest level since April 27, 1983.

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The Associated Press

Switzerland Nestle

Reut Financial

Year 1st Quar. Net Inc. Per Share

1983 1982 1983 1982

Revenue 27,442 12,562 27,152 11,192

Net Profit 6,938 2,662 6,725 1,932

Per Share 0.97 0.67 0.97 0.52

Gold. West Fin.

Year 1st Quar. Net Inc. Per Share

1983 1982 1983 1982

Revenue 2,054 1,025 2,051 1,025

Net Profit 512 258 512 258

Per Share 0.50 0.25 0.50 0.25

United States Amer. Hoop Sup.

Year 1st Quar. Net Inc. Per Share

1983 1982 1983 1982

Revenue 1,964 1,000 1,964 1,000

Net Profit 467 250 467 250

Per Share 0.47 0.25 0.47 0.25

Gt. Nth. Nekoosa

Year 1st Quar. Net Inc. Per Share

1983 1982 1983 1982

Revenue 1,964 1,000 1,964 1,000

Net Profit 467 250 467 250

Per Share 0.47 0.25 0.47 0.25

Gold. West Fin.

Year 1st Quar. Net Inc. Per Share

1983 1982 1983 1982

Revenue 1,964 1,000 1,964 1,000

Net Profit 467 250 467 250

Per Share 0.47 0.25 0.47 0.25

PPG Industries

Year 1st Quar. Net Inc. Per Share

1983 1982 1983 1982

Revenue 1,964 1,000 1,964 1,000

Net Profit 467 250 467 250

Per Share 0.47 0.25 0.47 0.25

Southwest Bell

Year 1st Quar. Net Inc. Per Share

1983 1982 1983 1982

Revenue 1,964 1,000 1,964 1,000

Net Profit 467 250 467 250

Per Share 0.47 0.25 0.47 0.25

Teledyne

Year 1st Quar. Net Inc. Per Share

1983 1982 1983 1982

Revenue 1,964 1,000 1,964 1,000

Net Profit 467 250

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Air Freight

America Calling

Announcement

Antiques

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Apartment

Exchanges

Art

Automobiles

Auto Rentals

Auto Shipping

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Aviation

Baggage Shipping

Births

Boats

Books

Business

Opportunities

Business Services

Camps

Catering

Chauffeur Services

Christmas Gifts

Churches

Coins

Collectors

Colleges

Commercial Premises

Cooking Schools

Dredging

Diamonds

Domestic Positions

Available

Domestic Positions

Wanted

Education Positions

Available

Education Positions

Wanted

Employment

Escorts and Guides

Executive Positions

Available

Executive Positions

Wanted

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Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hoare Govett Seeks to Snare More Individual Investors

LONDON — Hoare Govett Ltd., a big London stockbrokerage known for its institutional-client list, is trying to snare more individual investors.

The brokerage, in which Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles has a 29.9-percent stake, this week named Bryan Vaughan previously a director of its private client division, as managing director of a new "retail" financial-services unit.

The unit is introducing a system to allow private investors to receive financial data and order shares through a videotex system linking the investors' home or office computer to Hoare's dealing room. Also on offer are fund-management and tax-planning services.

Biogen NV has named Richard A. Brooke principal financial officer and vice president-finance of Biogen Inc. and Biogen Research Corp., the U.S. operating subsidiaries of the Biogen group. Formerly Mr. Brooke was a partner in the accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins & Sells in New York.

State Street Bank & Trust Co. of Boston has upgraded its London representative office to a branch and named George K. Bird general manager. Formerly he headed the London representative office.

Esselle Business Systems Inc. has appointed as chairman Steven Wallgren, chief executive officer of the parent Esselle AB, a Swedish office-equipment, graphic-design materials and retailing-promotion concern. EBS is a U.S.-based company formed late last year when Esselle consolidated five of its divisions.

Boyd Associates Inc., a New York-based executive-recruiting concern, has named Michael B. Curlewis, manager of the London office, and Walter Stanley Holt, of the Tokyo office, as directors.

Republicbank, Dallas, has named Chandler M. Church a senior vice president. He is general manager of the London branch and manager of the European division.

Solomon Brothers has named John G. Brim as head of its invest-

ment banking activities in Europe, succeeding Gerry Smith. Mr. Brim previously was responsible for Salomon's activities in Asia and Australia, which he will continue to monitor from London.

Hager Unifral Inc., a U.S.-based maker of rubber, chemical and elastic products, has appointed Sheldon R. Solzman group vice president, chemicals worldwide, in a new position. Robert J. Ratliff, previously president of the domestic tire division, succeeds Mr. Solzman as group vice president, tires.

British Airways Helicopters Ltd. has appointed Michael Graham-Cloete as managing director, effective May 21. He currently is the director of Reed Mining Tools Pty. of Johannesburg, a unit of the Baker International Group of California.

Bank of America has named Jeremy G. Fair as manager, London branch, and country manager for the United Kingdom. He previously was head of the bank's London corporate office.

Barclays Bank PLC of London has appointed David Atterton, chairman of Fesco Mimsa PLC, and Sir Douglas Wass, former permanent secretary to the British Treasury, directors, effective May 1.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. in New York has appointed Michael Peterson head of its merchant banking division, succeeding Nicholas Selbie. Mr. Selbie has been named director in charge of the corporate-services division of Barclays Merchant Bank in London, the post formerly held by Mr. Peterson.

Chase Manhattan Ltd., the London-based subsidiary of the Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group, has named Hitoshi Yamamoto associate director in charge of yen-denominated securities sales and trading. He joins Chase from Merrill Lynch. In addition, Antony Simcock, formerly with Kidder Peabody Securities, also has joined Chase as a manager for Eurobond trading.

National Westminster Bank has appointed Keith Green its senior representative with Creditwest SpA of Milan, in which NatWest has a 31 percent holding. He succeeds Jean Claude Fouque, who will be returning to Britain upon completion of his tour of duty. Mr. Green was regional manager, Latin America, in NatWest's international banking division in London.

The Austrian savings banks, which offer a full range of commercial and merchant-banking services, constitute Austria's largest banking sector, with more than 24 percent of the banking industry's total assets.

— BY BRENDAN HAGERTY
in London

Hauner Is Elected By Austrian Bankers

The Austrian Savings Banks Association has elected Hans Hauner chairman. Mr. Hauner is chairman and chief executive officer of Die Erste Oesterreichische Spar-Casse, the First Austrian Bank.

The Austrian savings banks, which offer a full range of commercial and merchant-banking services, constitute Austria's largest banking sector, with more than 24 percent of the banking industry's total assets.

— BY BRENDAN HAGERTY
in London

Satellite Industry's Oversupply Will Continue, Analysts Say

(Continued from Page 11)

Washington-based agency that leases transponders from common carriers for a range of customers.

"Way back in the '70s, transponders were going begging, then it became very tight," she said. "Now there are more satellites and transponders than there is a need for."

The reasons, while easy to understand, are difficult to solve.

Jonathan Miller of Satellite Week, a Washington-based newsletter, noted: "Because of launch and construction schedules, they go up in flurries and bursts. Often two or three — with 24 transponders each — may be launched in a three-month period. You can't add incremental capacity. Every time you put one up, you have to add quite a bit."

Despite soft demand, companies keep applying for licenses to send up additional capacity. Nineteen satellites are scheduled for launching by 1987. In November, the latest FCC deadline, more than 50 license applications were filed, some of them from small start-up companies.

"The applications come in bunches, but the bunches are getting bigger," Ronald J. Lekowski, chief of the FCC's licensing section, said.

What may appear to be a laming-like rush to launch does, however, have some strategic planning behind it. David Williams, senior editor of Satellite News, a Washington-based weekly newsletter, said, "People want to get their satellites in orbit before all of the available slots are assigned by the FCC."

Yet there are to be more slots available in the future as the result of a recent move by the communications agency to cut by half the space between satellites, from 4 to 2 degrees, doubling the potential available spots in space.

As an argument for some unused capacity, carriers sometimes recall RCA's Satcom-2, which lost half its transponders through a mishap several years ago. "Just because you have some idle transponders doesn't mean you're on your way to federal bankruptcy court," Mr. Williams of Satellite News said.

Spare capacity of 15 percent or 20 percent "strikes me as not being excessive," he said. "Don't forget you want some idle transponders, just because some of them die."

Even so, some carriers are cutting their prices and adopting more aggressive marketing strategies. Hughes Communications, now the third-largest carrier behind RCA,

American Communications and Western Union, did a notable job of selling three-quarters of the transponders on its Galaxy-1 satellite before it was launched in June 1983. The satellite, serving cable television programmers, is now totally booked.

The only satellite showing no inactivity transponders when the FCC conducted its December 1983 study was RCA's Satcom 3-R, the satellite serving programmers in the cable industry, such as Home Box Office. Most of the others, such as the three Hughes-built satellites owned by Satellite Business Systems, used primarily for corporate communications, are the most underused.

Analysts say that these are also the most expensive because they were designed to carry super-sophisticated communications for big corporate customers. So far SBS is having trouble attracting those customers.

SBS has lost more than \$360 million in the last three years for its joint owners, Aetna Life & Casualty Co., International Business Machines Corp. and Communications Satellite Corp. Last month, shortly after SBS said it would cut its staff by 14 percent, there were reports that Comsat wanted to sell its interest and that Aetna might follow suit.

Industry insiders often explain the phenomenon of uneven use by comparing satellite leasing to real estate development. "There are Park Avenue satellites and there are South Bronx satellites," Mr. Miller said, referring to the vast disparity in transponder prices.

The most expensive satellites are those that can be easily "seen" by earth-station antennas, which are usually aligned to serve many customers on a particular satellite.

The troubles at SBS contrast with the success of American Satellite Co., which had profits of \$4 million on revenues of \$55 million last year, and has had annual growth rates of 40 percent since its inception. The other leading satellite companies, Western Union, RCA and Comsat, will not discuss their revenue and earnings from satellites.

It is known that Western Union lost more than \$240 million in potential revenues when its Westar misfired. But in general, the three companies are believed to be holding their own "as one analyst put it, because they are concentrating more on selling their satellites for telecommunications and less on cable television.

Palm-Oil Defaults Shake Malaysian Exchange

By Robert Mahoney
Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — A millionaire whose favorite song is "The Impossible Dream" has been the central figure in a drama that has undermined Malaysia's main export — palm oil.

Loo Cheng Ghee's attempts to make a fortune by dominating the palm-oil futures market set off trading on the 3½-year-old Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange into a nosedive. And the actions of Mr. Loo, owner of the Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise in Malaysia and Singapore, have triggered lawsuits and accusations of misconduct.

Commodity traders, who said that they believed Mr. Loo's actions highlighted weaknesses in the management and structure of the exchange, maintained that the dispute had shattered international confidence in the market.

"No foreigner is going to risk his money in Kuala Lumpur for a long, long time after this. It will take years for the exchange to regain credibility abroad," said one broker.

The dispute dealt a severe blow to government efforts to promote palm oil, a major Malaysian crop, and to establish Kuala Lumpur as an international commodity trading center, according to dealers.

The commodity exchange, the world's only palm-oil futures market, represents the first attempt by a developing country to sell its primary produce in a market outside the industrialized world.

The exchange began trading rubber last September and plans to introduce tin later

this year. Malaysia is the world's leading producer of all three commodities.

After years in the doldrums, palm-oil prices soared last year, attracting speculators, who fueled the surge even more. The high price frightened off big palm-oil customers, such as India and Pakistan, and angered users like Mr. Loo, who said he switched to soybean oil to cook his chicken.

Mr. Loo worked out a plan to make \$25 million by legally selling short — that is, selling oil he did not have for future delivery in the hope of forcing down the market in order to buy later at a lower price.

But as the selling progressed the authorities demanded a total of \$13 million in deposits as security against the unpaid forward contracts he had taken out. Mr. Loo failed to meet a March 13 deadline for one deposit call and his brokers defaulted on their contracts with the Kuala Lumpur Commodity Clearing House, an independent body that guarantees debts done on the exchange floor.

The default on 5,600 contracts, 140,000 metric tons, of palm oil left seven commodity firms suspended from trading and closed the exchange for six days. Mr. Loo said that the clearing house had delayed payment of nearly \$3 million it owed him and so triggered the default itself.

He accused the exchange and the clearing house of misconduct and challenged them to sue him.

Demonstrators wearing Mickey Mouse masks protested outside the exchange to the strains of "The Impossible Dream." Mr. Loo's favorite song. He took out full-page advertisements in the local press dubbing him

self the Lone Ranger, riding against the bandits in power.

The exchange and the clearing house refused to comment and Mr. Loo's men distributed pamphlets attacking them and the court-filled with brokers and refiners seeking injunctions.

The government set up a tribunal to investigate the allegations of misconduct against the commodity exchange and the clearing house. But the traders said that they are not convinced by its assurances that the exchange would emerge "resilient" from the crisis.

They say that the exchange could have acted more swiftly to ensure the smooth running of the market when it discovered the selling operation. They are also unhappy with the clearing house's interpretation of its role as final guarantor of trades between dealers.

Last week they called an extraordinary general meeting of the exchange for May 12. The meeting is expected to pass a vote of no confidence in the exchange and to call for resignations from its 10-man management board.

"The basic issue is confidence. Everybody feels that the whole situation is being badly handled," Sia Tong Hock, chairman of the floor members, said.

People in authority were trying to give the impression that the crisis had been defused while enormous problems still remained and international confidence waned, he said.

Dealers said it would take years and a major overhaul of rules and management to salvage the exchange and repair the damage done not only to the existing palm-oil and rubber contracts but also to the planned tin contract.

U.K. Output Fell 1.6% in February; 3-Month Data Up

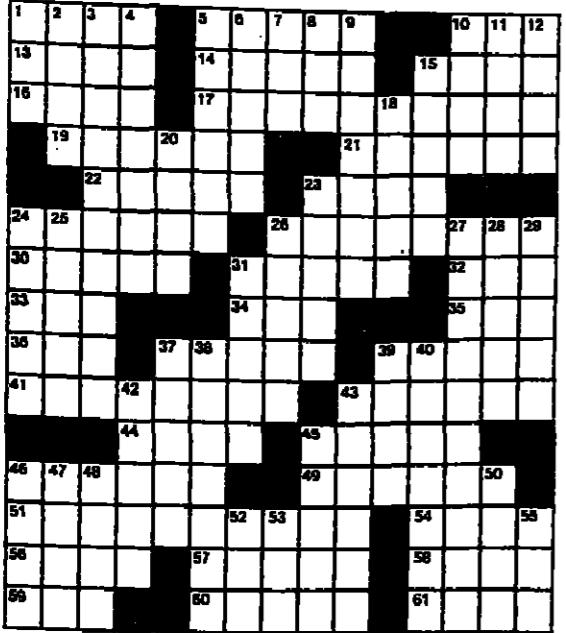
Reuters

LONDON — British industrial production fell 1.6 percent in February from a January rise revised to 0.5 percent from 0.7 percent, the Central Statistical Office reported Thursday.

Government sources cautioned against attaching too much significance to the drop. Output in December and January was unusually high, perhaps because seasonal adjustments failed to account fully for the Christmas holidays, and the underlying trend in production still appears upward, they said.

The statistical office said total industrial production over the three months through February rose 1.5 percent from the previous three months while manufacturing output rose 2 percent.

Manufacturing output fell 1.9 percent after a January rise of 0.2 percent, revised from 0.5 percent. Energy industry production fell 1 percent after



ACROSS

- 1 Dorothy's pouch
- 5 You, in Yucatan
- 10 Away's companion
- 12 Lei place
- 14 "On the Beach" author
- 15 Actress Geraldine
- 16 Wife's allowance
- 17 Bogart film:
- 19 Oscar actress:
- 21 Sudden invasion
- 22 Narrow margins
- 23 Habeas corpus, e.g.
- 24 Straightens
- 26 Milland film:
- 30 Hindu queen
- 31 Recalls
- 32 Birth-cert. entry
- 33 It's sometimes the word
- 34 Home for White's Wilbur
- 35 Cowboy Ritter
- 36 "—pro nobis"
- 37 "Love Finds Andy"—
- 38 Vegas game site
- 39 Pearl Mosque
- 40 1944 film

DOWN

- 1 Young 'un
- 2 Trieme gear
- 3 Powell-Loy film: 1934
- 4 Insults
- 5 Theater guides
- 6 Transports
- 7 Harbor helper
- 8 Biblical ending
- 9 Brando
- 10 Oberon film:
- 11 Pearly
- 12 Long journeys
- 13 Dater high points
- 14 Martina's rival
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SPORTS



Alan Davies, left, scores Manchester United's only goal in a 1-1 first-leg draw with Juventus.

5 British Clubs Well Placed in Cup Play

United Press International

LONDON — With five British teams well placed to reach the final of the three European club soccer competitions, their continental opponents salvaged what little comfort they could muster after Wednesday's semifinal first-leg matches.

The night's most surprising result was Dundee United's 2-0 defeat of the Champions' Cup favorite, Roma, in Scotland. The constant running of the Scots prompted suggestions by Roma's president, Dino Viola, that Dundee players may have taken stimulants.

La Gazzetta dello Sport and other Italian sports papers quoted Viola as saying UEFA regulations required anti-doping checks from the semifinalists onward in European Cup matches, but there were no such tests available in Dundee.

"Do people know these regulations or not?" Viola was quoted as saying. "I came to Scotland convinced that there would be anti-doping tests. I would like a check. Dundee ran too much. In a Europe-

an semifinal of this importance anti-doping tests are indispensable."

Dundee's manager, Jim McLean, had a more straightforward explanation for his team's victory. "We deserved our two-goal win and might have won by even more," he said.

The English champion, Liverpool, notched a meager 1-0 advantage over visiting Dinamo Bucharest in the other Champions' Cup semifinal, a bruising match in which Liverpool players complained of their opponents' tough tackling. Bucharest's Lica Movila suffered a suspected broken jaw from a retaliatory blow from Liverpool's captain, Graeme Souness.

Manchester United, in the Cup

Winners' Cup, was the worst-placed British team after managing only a 1-1 home draw against Juventus of Italy, while the defending champion, Aberdeen of Scotland, also has a difficult task after losing to Porto, 1-0, in Portugal.

"Although I was disappointed with the result, I was very satisfied

with the way we played," United's manager, Ron Atkinson, said of his team, severely depleted Wednesday through injury and suspension.

Manchester United started its match without regular midfielders Bryan Robson, Arnold Muhren and Ray Wilkins. It lost John Giddon through injury after only eight minutes, then fell behind on a goal by Paolo Rossi in the 15th minute.

But the home side leveled the score in the 36th minute through on a goal by Alan Davies. Giddon's replacement, the Juventus owner, Giovanni Agnelli, the head of the Fiat auto empire, called his team "strangely indecisive."

The Portuguese, generally divided on almost everything, were unanimous about Porto's 1-0 triumph against Aberdeen: the victory was deserved but its rewards meager.

"It was too much vine and too little fruit," said Porto's trainer, Antonio Morais, adding that a 3-0 score would have better reflected his squad's efforts.

"We're now going to Scotland to score, to attack, when necessary without abandoning our style of play, our strategy," he said.

Andantech of Belgium, the defending champion in the UEFA Cup, lost a 2-0 decision on the road on two late goals by Nottingham Forest of England, but Coach Paul Van Himst felt his team still stood a chance of reaching the final.

"We will have to play a fully offensive game," in the second leg on April 25, he said.

In the other UEFA Cup semifinal, Hajduk Split scored a 2-1 home victory over Tottenham of England.

"Between fear and hope," the Belgrade daily *Sport* headlined its commentary on the match, saying that "the victory of 2-1 could be enough for the second leg in London but at the same time the goal scored by Mark Falco could decide the overall winner."

Falco scored in the 19th minute for Tottenham, but Ivan Gudelj and Zoran Pesik retaliated after the interval.

sunshine, Azaleas and an Orgy of Golf: It Must Be Masters Time in Augusta

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

UGUSTA, Georgia — On the golden vassy of the Masters, would spring refuse to play its part?

It's been four years since Bobby Jones's first little annual tournament, would the most famous golfers in the world — the famed Watson, Ballesteros, Nicklaus, Sutton — dare refuse to join the party the leader board?

The first of these questions got the being of an affirmative answer Wednesday.

The second has yet to be answered,

the next few days are likely to produce

of glamour golf.

It's days of rain and raw drizzle, the

broke through Wednesday on Augusta national, lifting temperatures near 70 and spirits toward golf giddiness the day the opening round.

The dogwood and cherry trees have bloomed on the damp Georgia hillsides; the

hes of azaleas and cascades of wisteria

waiting to erupt if the sun will

conceal to be a weekend guest.

The crowds, decked out in the pelts of a

ion polyesters, are ready to sprain their

frocks at the slightest provocation.

Even better news for golf fans is that the

t's the most conspicuous names silent

ugh most of a sleepy spring, will proba-

bly reappear on the marquee this week. A 20th major championship for Jack Nicklaus, the man who modeled his life on Jones from childhood? Back-to-back green jackets for Seve Ballesteros, one of the sport's most exciting players? A third Masters title for Tom Watson, the temporarily dormant prince who has been at the game's peak for seven years?

Something on that order is likely. Add the names of Ray Floyd, Ben Crenshaw, Tom Kite, Craig Stadler, Fuzzy Zoeller, Johnny Miller and Hale Irwin to this short list, and you have a better-than-even-money chance of picking this year's Masters winner.

So far this year, the professional tour has had few big-name winners: Tom Purtzer, Gary Koch, Jack Renner, Dave Edwards, Bob Eastwood and Fred Couples have won tournaments. Victories by Irwin, Andy

Bear, Kite, Bruce Lietzke and John Mahaffey have classed up the act.

But not a lot.

"The superstars make the tour," said Jim Colbert, a veteran. "We know that. It's always been that way. Of course, it would be nice to see a Watson or Nicklaus do well here."

"We're sort of in a limbo situation right now," said Nicklaus, referring to the inability of Watson, Ballesteros or Hal Sut-

ton — all currently in slumps — to dominate the tour as he and Arnold Palmer once did.

Entering this Masters, the 1984 golf season lacks definition. A few days at Augusta National has a way of curing that.

No course and no tournament are so geared to helping the game's most established names to the fore.

Last year's top 10 were Ballesteros, Crenshaw, Kite, Floyd, Watson, Irwin, Stadler, Gil Morgan, Dan Pohl and Lanny Wadkins. The year before they were Stadler, Pohl, Ballesteros, Jerry Pate, Kite, Watson, Floyd, Larry Nelson, Curtis Strange and Bean.

Except for the absence of Nicklaus, who says he's ready to get back in the hunt after flu in 1982 and a withdrawal because of a bad back last year, that's as flashy as golf gets.

When Jones held his first invitational tournament in 1934, few could have imagined the sense of expectation that now surrounds this event. Half a century ago, half few trees, little color, no history and a rather barren aspect.

Perhaps only Jones could squint into the future, although even he admitted late in life that he never fully imagined how beautiful his inland cathedral of a course would

become. Jones, looking at the sky-gracing pines beside the 10th fairway, once told Alistair Cooke: "I never had these in mind; they just happened."

Now, this majestic park, cut from an abandoned nursery, has become the world's course, a layout that is almost certainly known hole by hole by more golf fans than any other. As Ballesteros said Wednesday: "I first started learning about this course when I was 6 years old. Maybe 5."

Almost everybody here knows that Sunday's champion will probably be either a previous green-coat winner or else a recent hotshot who hits a long ball and isn't afraid of fast, undulating greens.

Ballesteros, despite saying that his confidence is "not as high as last year before the tournament," still calls Augusta "the best course" — my favorite course — in the world." In the last four years, he has two first-place finishes and a third here. Nicklaus likes Ballesteros' chances, saying that, on this layout, he is capable of "blowing away the field like I used to."

Watson has this track wired, and his game has improved recently; he has finished first, second, second, 12th, first, fifth and fourth here over the last seven years.

Among those always in contention here are Kite, who has finished lower than sixth

only once in the last eight years; Floyd, who has been in the top 10 seven times and had a Masters record score of 271 in 1976; and Irwin, who has been among the top eight finishers six times.

Tom Weiskopf (four), Miller (three) and Crenshaw (two) have nine second-place finishes among them, but not a single victory. In recent years, Zoeller, Stadler and Pohl have had the look of perennial contenders. Finally, the two most recent tour events have been won by Couples and Bean, both of whom have the muscle to flourish here.

After that, there are a dozen or so players — such as David Graham, Nelson and Sutton — who have proved they can win a major title, and about 60 others who are such long shots that one might think they shouldn't bother to be here.

Perhaps Nicklaus puts it best: "There used to be 10 or 15 players who could win here. Now it's probably 20 to 25. At most tour events, it's 40 to 50."

At age 44, with only one tour victory and no major titles since 1980, Nicklaus might not be one of the first half-dozen smart-money picks.

Nonetheless, the Masters seems to produce events that have a certain appropriate symbolism. Like a Golden Bear on a gold anniversary?

The Associated Press
GOING UP — Dominique Wilkins of Atlanta soars past the reach of Indiana's Clark Kellogg on his way to a slam dunk. Atlanta won the National Basketball Association contest, 114-111, as Wilkins scored 25 points.

Patriots Sign Receiver 3 Weeks Before Draft

The Associated Press

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — The New England Patriots, moving boldly to fill an offensive void, have signed Irving Fryar, a wide receiver, to a four-year contract three weeks before the National Football League draft.

It is the first pre-draft signing since the NFL and American Football League held their initial combined draft in 1967. Jim Heffernan, the NFL's public relations director, said Wednesday.

League rules do not prohibit such signings, he added, and the Patriots "have assured us that they're going to draft him number one, so it's O.K." The NFL draft will be held May 1, and the Patriots obtained the right to choose first in a trade with Cincinnati last week.

New England, anxious to find another wide receiver who could keep opponents from double-teaming Stanley Morgan, signed Fryar Tuesday in New York.

"We looked at the situation," said Patrick Sullivan, the Patriots' general manager. "We said, 'We have this guy if we want him,' and we went out and got him."

Terms of the agreement were not announced. The New York Daily News reported Wednesday that the Patriots had agreed to pay Fryar \$600,000 to \$700,000 a year.

His agent, Jack Mills, said that Fryar nearly signed two weeks ago with the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League. But he said the club's lack of aggressiveness in pursuing Fryar raised questions about how badly it wanted him.

Fryar caught 40 passes for 780 yards and ran 23 times for 318 yards last season. He rose to the head of the draft class after Mike Rozier, a Nebraska running back who won the Heisman Trophy, and Steve Young, the Brigham Young quarterback, signed with USFL clubs.

"I'm very happy to have been chosen by the Patriots," said Fryar. "From what I understand, they want me pretty bad."

CHADRON STATE—Named Don Turner head football coach.
CINCINNATI—Named Alberto Vazquez football coach, resigned to become head coach of Northern Illinois.
DAYTON—Named Don Donner, head basketball coach, to a three-year contract.
ILLINOIS—Named Laura Golden women's basketball coach.
ILLINOIS-CHICAGO—Named Willie Little head football coach.
KANSAS—Named Rick Attey assistant track coach.
ROCKHURST—Jerry Reynolds, basketball coach, resigned to become the head coaching position of Pittsburg (Kansas) State.
NORTH DAKOTA—Named Bruce Kunkle football coach.
OHIO NORTHERN—Named Donald Krueger head football coach.
SOUTH ALABAMA—Named Mike Honks head basketball coach.
TRINITY—Named Dick Stockton head tennis coach.

COLLEGE
BASEBALL
American League
KANSAS CITY—Orlando Frank Wilcox, pitcher, to Omaha of the American Association.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
KANSAS CITY—Signed Ken Lewis, running back, North East Bound.
NEW ENGLAND—Signed Irvin Pryor, wide receiver, to a four-year contract.

United States Football League
ARIZONA—Signed Mansell Carter, defensive end.

CHICAGO—Traded Charles Armstrong, cornerback, to San Antonio for an undrafted NFL draft pick.

HOUSTON—Acquired Mike Raines, defensive back, from Jacksonville for Dennis Drivets, defensive back, and an undrafted draft choice.

SAN ANTONIO—Announced the retirement of Richard Osborne, tight end.

WASHINGTON—Waived Greg Porter, place-kicker, Signed Jeff Brodbeck, place-kicker.

COLLEGE
LAWRENCE—Signed Mike Raines, defensive back, from Jacksonville for Dennis Drivets, defensive back, and an undrafted draft choice.

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MOSCOW

OBSERVER

A Cheer for Old Ideas

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When the 30-year-old masses became inflamed by Gary Hart's "new ideas" campaign, I was suddenly overwhelmed with sadness. Partly, I suppose, this was brought on by the discovery that the country would soon be run by the people I used to spank.

Down deep, of course, I always knew this time would come. That's probably why I took so much trouble to bring them up right. When riding the merry-go-round with them as a reward for passing arithmetic, and even when I was spanking them, what I was really telling them was, "Some day you're going to have to run this place, and I want you to do it better than I'm doing."

But it was their passion for "new ideas" that was more depressing. What was wrong with the old ideas? Taking a kid on the merry-go-round when the arithmetic grade was solid — that was an old idea. Spanking a kid for kicking Aunt Molly in the shins — another old idea. Weren't both of them still as sound as the day they first dawned in the human brain?

These were ideas that had passed the test of time, whereas most of the new ideas that have come along since I first rode the merry-go-round leave a lot to be desired. The atom bomb is a case in point. So are instant coffee, instant gratification and going to the movies seven nights a week right in your own parlor.

The sad reality about most new ideas is that they create new problems that are often worse than the problems they were intended to solve. I recall the early 1950s when everybody suddenly became rich enough to buy a car and somebody had a new idea: Let's everybody move to the suburbs and enjoy the green, pastoral life.

Here was the new idea at its absolute worst. It destroyed the cities. It buried the green, pastoral countryside under concrete and asphalt. It enslaved the country to the automobile, which poisoned the air, turned women into taxi drivers and finally made the whole economy hostage to the whims of Arab oil politics.

When you look back like this, you can sympathize with those heartbroken kids who have since

grown little worry lines around their eyes and believe that new ideas can erase them.

Despite all we have done for them, we have left so few really good old ideas that you can't help feeling sorry for them. When I think of them now, it is with a pang of guilt. If I had done a better job with them, I would not have let so many wonderful old ideas go out of American life.

□

Because I did, we have an entire generation that has never tasted dumplings and gravy, an entire generation that thinks chicken has to be made in a factory, an entire generation that thinks a tomato is basically a red baseball, only with less taste.

For such people, it is easy to sneer at old ideas, for they cannot know that these old ideas were new ideas just 30 years ago — new ideas that destroyed perfectly splendid old ideas.

They are a generation that has never known travel, an idea older than Moses, an idea that still thrived until 30 years ago when travel was abolished and replaced by the new idea of transportation.

Packed like hoisted beef into sealed cylinders and rocketed higher and you through the air for a two-day trip to here and a 14-day vacation to there, they have never known the soothing throb of an ocean liner carrying them on a seven-day journey to Naples or the delight of waking in a Pullman berth and breakfasting on white linen in a California-bound train.

□

Travel was a good old idea, which was killed by the new idea of transportation. And why? Because travel was not economical. It's the same reason dumplings and gravy vanished, and chickens were made in factories, and tomatoes turned into baseballs. A new idea had infected the United States: Quality didn't pay, therefore make everything disposable and forgettable.

We did a disservice in not preserving those good old ideas for the kids we spanked 30 years ago. We left them with lives in which too much was disposable and forgettable. No wonder they are hungry for new ideas.

New York Times Service

Barbara Bush

By Enid Nemoy
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Barbara Bush is almost convinced that, if it were not for the Secret Service men who accompany her, she would be just another face in the crowd. But when she is recognized as the wife of the U.S. vice president, which is more often than she cares to admit, people are said, "very nice to me."

"I'm not a threat to them," she said, her blue eyes twinkling. "I'm not going to steal their husbands."

Mrs. Bush was working on her needlepoint in a sunny alcove in the vice presidential residence, on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in Washington, when she made the remark, and both the needlepoint and the statement are typical of her style. At the age of 58 she is relaxed, humorous and direct. When she prefers not to discuss a subject she is likely to say, "I'm not going to answer that" rather than skirt the issue.

Although her activities are not widely publicized, Mrs. Bush is probably one of the busiest spouses in the administration. Her schedule since her husband was sworn in has taken her to 53 countries and the equivalent of 16 times around the world.

Occasionally, her travels are of a more personal nature. On a recent visit to New York, for example, she attended a reception at the Public Library at Lincoln Center. The party celebrated the publication of "C. Fred's Story, a Dog's Life" (Doubleday & Co.), a book that was supposedly written by C. Fred Bush, the family's golden cocker spaniel. Mrs. Bush is given credit for editing the work "slightly."

Now, with an election coming up, she is prepared to do her share of campaigning, both with her husband and on her own. "I would rather talk about a cause," she said. "But I have total faith in the president so I feel very good about campaigning for him."

She does not agree with every position taken by President Ronald Reagan, she said, but the differences are minor. "I don't agree with George Bush about everything, but I don't talk about it," she added.



Mrs. Bush has visited 53 countries since 1981.

One of the issues on which she was known to differ with the president in the past was the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which both she and her husband supported. She is still in favor of it, she said, "but I'm not as excited about it as once was. I'm mature enough to back off and look at it. She added that women's struggle for equality had "done wonderful things" but had also, in some cases, been divisive.

"I don't think men and women should have children and not take responsibility," she said. "Men are going to have to take a lot more responsibility. They will have to do more as their share. But women are also going to have to learn that they have to have priorities, that they have to make choices, and that they can't have everything. You can't, in my

opinion, be a bank president and a full-time mother."

She realizes that there are women who cannot afford to stay home, she said, but she is "getting to be more conservative." She said home was so important that sacrifices should be made, perhaps for the first four or five years of a child's life. "We can't turn our backs on children," she said.

Does she think her husband will be a candidate for president in 1988? Her immediate reaction was, "No, he's done that, I don't see it," but the answer was modified rather quickly to, "He'd never lose in the fall and run in 1988, but if we win, I don't know."

Describing her husband's term as vice president, she said, "It's been a very satisfying job. This president has surprised me. We've been around Washington a long time but no president has

ever carried the vice presidency to such a fascinating level, in my opinion. George sees the president two and three times a day and he has lots of responsibility."

Her own responsibilities have included acting as host at more than 590 events at the vice presidential residence and attending at least 715 other events, a good many of them at the White House.

On the subject of clothes — Reagan's wife, Nancy, is known as something of a clotheshorse — Mrs. Bush said that, although she was interested in them, they were not a major concern. "I spend time and effort and not one thinks of me as well-dressed," she said. "It takes a lot of strain off you."

The Bushes spend perhaps two nights a week at home, when they are not traveling, and both work upstairs with them after dinner. She works on the third floor, he on the second. "We leave the doors open and yell."

Her morning routine includes an hour of exercise. She later goes over her letters (many of which ask for recipes) and her plans and schedules, and keeps abreast of her principal interest, wiping out illiteracy.

"Really, the worst problem we have is that people are illiterate," she said. "It's not only humiliating but costly."

She is a "cheerleader" on the subject, rather than an expert, she said. She said that she believed teachers were overworked, underpaid and underpraised. She agrees with the president that teacher selection criteria should be set by local boards rather than the federal government.

She also believes, she said, that "every single American citizen should have to speak and understand English — otherwise they will become second-class citizens." This did not, she hastened to add, preclude learning Spanish.

What would she do upon returning to private life? Her dream, she said, is to spend six months in Texas and six at the family's home in Maine, where her five children and four grandchildren could visit. "It will take me about a day and a half to get used to it," she said with a laugh.

PEOPLE

Michael Jackson's Image

Louis Farrakhan, the controversial leader of the Black Muslim sect, has called on black youths to reject the "female-acting, dissipated" image of the award-winning entertainer Michael Jackson. Farrakhan blamed the 25-year-old Jackson, recent winner of eight Grammy awards, for his style that "actually ruins your young men and makes your young women have nothing to look up to as a real man for their own lives." Farrakhan's criticism of Independence, Missouri. Nearly 30 years ago, Pollack and Truman sat face to face in the president's New York hotel room discussing their mutual admiration for Chopin waltzes. Truman's personal recommendation helped Pollack win a Fulbright Scholarship for overseas study.

Eugene Ormandy, recuperating from a heart attack, has canceled his regular spring and summer appearances with the Philadelphia Orchestra. The 84-year-old Ormandy, appointed conductor emeritus when Riccardo Muti took over the Philadelphia Orchestra in 1980, suffered a mild heart attack in January. The cancellations include Ormandy's scheduled appearance at the Hollywood Bowl concerts marking the opening of the Summer Olympics this July in Los Angeles, the spokesman said.

British customs officials dropped a tax evasion case against Charles Wilson, a 52-year-old auto dealer who is one of the men who pulled off Britain's Great Train Robbery of 1963, when he agreed to pay the government the equivalent of \$372,000, his lawyer said Wednesday. Wilson's lawyer, George Mackenzie, who disclosed the £400,000 settlement, said Wilson made the payment without admission of guilt. The tax case was dropped following two marathon trials in which Wilson, fellow train robber Roy James and six others were charged with defrauding the government of about £2.4 million or about \$3.43 million, in taxes. One man was convicted Jan. 15, but James and six others were cleared. The jury couldn't decide whether Wilson was guilty. Wilson was paroled in 1978 after serving 10 years of a 30-year prison sentence for his role in the train robbery, in which he and 14 other men netted £2.63 million.

Patti Davis, 31, daughter of President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, will marry Paul Grilley, a yoga instructor in Beverly Hills, California. Sheila Tate, Mrs. Reagan's spokeswoman, said no date had been set for the wedding. It will be Davis' first marriage. The Reagans' only child, Ron, was married shortly before the president took office. Reagan has two other children, Michael and Maureen, from his previous marriage to the actress Jane Wyman. . . . The pianist Daniel Pollack will perform the melodies of Frederic Chopin May 8 before President Ronald Reagan and a joint session of Congress gathered to celebrate the Harry Truman Centennial. Two days later, Pollack will perform for 6,000 guests in Truman's hometown of

President Habib Bourguiba, 80, of Tunisia, is doing fine after an operation Thursday to remove cataracts in both eyes that had left him with only 10 percent vision. The Tunisian consulate-general in Lyon said the operation, performed by French specialist Dr. Jacques Charleux, "went perfectly."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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